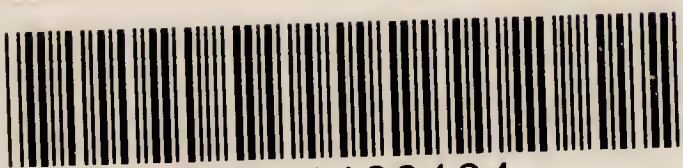


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OF THE

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

PART I. *II*

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
1920.
(FOR THE YEAR 1919.)

In continuation of the summarised accounts of the administration and activities of the Board of Control, which were given in the Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Board, it has to be recorded that in the year now under review the Ministry of Health Act, 9 & 10 Geo. 5, Cap. 21, came into general operation in pursuance of an Order in Council dated 25th June 1919.

The Board has in the past had close and constant relations with the Local Government Board in regard to various important matters connected with the provision made for the insane whether by the Poor Law Authorities or otherwise, and the assumption by the Ministry of Health of the functions of the Local Government Board has been an important step towards bringing the Board of Control into a proper and desirable relation with the Central Health Authority.

The Ministry of Health Act, section 2 (*b*), provides that "all or any of the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the enactments relating to lunacy and mental deficiency may be transferred to the Minister of Health by Order in Council"; and section 8 (2) requires that before any such Order in Council is made, a draft of the Order in Council shall be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than 30 days on which such House is sitting. The draft of the Ministry of Health (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Transfer of Powers) Order was prepared and laid before Parliament on the 17th November 1919; but certain amendments were made, and it became necessary to prepare a fresh draft Order: the matter was therefore not carried through before the end of the year.

The transfer of powers to be effected is intended to be extensive and to cover the whole of the functions heretofore exercised by the Secretary of State with the exception of those relating to alien and criminal lunatics and defectives and to certain powers of ordering special inquiries which it has been thought proper to leave in the hands of the Home Secretary.

The Board regret that it was not found possible during the year to give practical consideration to the suggestions which they have put forward for the amendment of the law with the object of facilitating the early treatment of cases of incipient and unconfirmed mental disorder, and they venture to reiterate their opinion that such a measure is of urgent importance to the health and welfare of the people. They are glad to note that the Minister of Health has expressed in the House of Commons his general sympathy with such legislation.

The question of the establishment of psychiatric clinics attached to General Hospitals or to Institutions or otherwise, which is inseparably connected with the improvement of the methods of dealing with incipient insanity, has continued to excite general interest and practical discussion. This has been the case especially at certain important University centres where the municipal, the professional and the teaching elements are eager to inaugurate the better system as soon as conditions allow. The Board has received communications on the subject from Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and elsewhere; while more or less formal Conferences, attended by various authorities and experts, have been held at Oxford, Newcastle and Cardiff. Commissioners of the Board attended these Conferences for the purpose of giving information as to the existing law and the practical difficulties which had to be faced, also of learning what interest existed and what steps were regarded as feasible in the various localities. They were not, of course, in a position to speak of the views or intentions of the Government in the matter of legislation.

As foreshadowed in our last Report, an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1919, The Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Amendment) Act, which removed the limit of 150,000*l.* imposed by Section 47 of the Mental Deficiency Act on the contribution from the Exchequer towards the expenses incurred by Local Authorities in providing Institutions and Guardianship for defectives. The Estimates prepared by the Board of their probable expenses in the financial year 1920-21, included a substantially increased amount under this Subhead. This will, it is hoped, enable the due Government Grant to be paid towards the cost of all schemes likely to be submitted by Local Authorities and approved by the Board.

The removal of the limit will not lead to any excessive or ill-considered expenditure, as all schemes of Local Authorities will continue to be closely scrutinised by the Board from the point of view of economy; and, as was pointed out by the Minister in charge of the Bill, judicious expenditure on the supervision and segregation of defectives saves the country from many burdens due to crime, pauperism, disease and illegitimacy.

The Board were informed early in the year that it was no longer necessary for Local Authorities to obtain Treasury

sanction for capital expenditure as had been the case during the War. But the Treasury intimated at the same time that the high cost both of borrowing and of carrying out building works should be borne in mind by the Board when considering any schemes for capital expenditure by Local Authorities, and that the proposals, when they involve any substantial capital charge, should be approved in cases only of urgent need.

The growing cost of materials and of construction, and the necessity for subordinating other projects to their Housing policy have debarred Local Authorities from undertaking any serious building operations under the Mental Deficiency Act. But the Board has not failed to urge on them their duty to take alternative measures, less costly and of a temporary character, to provide for the defectives within their areas who are most urgently in need of care and protection. On the 8th of March 1919, the Board issued a Circular to Local Authorities setting out in ample detail the many useful procedures which—notwithstanding the financial stringency—were open to authorities seeking to give effect to the protective clauses of the Act; and in this direction useful work has been done.

It is gratifying to the Board that they have also had larger sums placed at their disposal for the assistance of Local Associations working for the benefit of defectives living outside institutions. Their anticipations of good results from the operation of such Associations continue to be verified, and any misgivings that may once have existed as to possible overlapping or friction with the statutory Authorities or their officers have been dispelled by experience. The Associations have enlisted the services of large numbers of experienced and public-spirited persons, and their coöperation has been generally welcomed. Under the auspices of the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective a largely attended Conference on the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, was held on Friday, 28th November 1919, at the Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Delegates were present from various Statutory Committees, Education Authorities, Voluntary Associations, Boards of Guardians and other organisations.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., President of the Association, took the Chair for the morning session, at which the Right Hon. Dr. C. Addison, M.P., Minister of Health, spoke as to the necessity for the early treatment of incipient insanity and promised the coöperation of his Department. He also dwelt on the need of increased provision for organised research into the nature and causation of mental disorders and defect. The following papers were read and discussed:—

“The difficulties of administration under the Mental Deficiency Act: How they can best be met.” By Meredith Young, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law, Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Officer, Cheshire County Council.

“ Provision for the abnormal child in Educational Organisation.” By G. A. Auden, M.A., M.D., (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cambs.), School Medical Officer, Birmingham.

The Chairman of our Board presided at the afternoon session, when the following papers were read and discussed :—

“ The Birmingham scheme for the treatment of prisoners who are mentally defective or otherwise unsuitable for ordinary punishment.” By W. A. Potts, M.A., M.D., Medical Officer to the Birmingham Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices.

“ Notes on Joint Action by Local Authorities and Points for Discussion.” By Sir William Byrne, Chairman of the Board of Control.

The papers and the subsequent discussions were of an eminently practical and instructive character ; and were followed with the greatest interest by an assembly of over 1,000 men and women. The wish was widely expressed that in future years the Conference should be spread over three, or at least two, days in order that more of the topics might be brought forward on which elucidations and the exchange of individual experiences were desirable.

The Nurses Registration Bill introduced by the Government has become law, and the Board is glad to observe that it includes within its scope the admission to the Register of those trained in the nursing of the mentally ailing and makes it possible to place on the Council persons having knowledge and experience of such nursing.

The movement towards an improvement in the pay and conditions of service of Asylum attendants and nurses has during 1919 made noteworthy advances. The matter is referred to in greater detail later in this Report.

The time has now arrived when it is possible to give a full account of the steps taken for the temporary conversion into War Hospitals of premises belonging to Asylum and other Authorities ; and an interesting and important record of this work, prepared for the information of the Secretary of State by the two Commissioners of the Board more particularly concerned with the Scheme, is approaching completion.

The estimates of the Board for 1919-20 included provision for the maintenance of State Institutions for defectives at Moss Side, Warwick and Farmfield. Arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Board of the State Asylum at Rampton, a comparatively new building, the possession of which will put the Board in a better position than it has hitherto occupied for carrying out its duties in respect of violent and dangerous defectives.

Lunacy.

On the 1st January 1920 the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 116,764. This number is 61 more than that recorded on the 1st January 1919.

This increase may be contrasted with decreases of 3,278, 3,159, 8,188 and 9,138 for each of the years 1915-18 respectively, and with an average annual increase of 2,251 for the ten years ending 31st December 1914, the decade immediately preceding the war.

In previous Reports we have directed attention to the consistent manner in which increases of the numbers under care had occurred yearly from 1859 to 1914, and in our last Report we expressed the opinion that the decreases for the years 1915-18 were of a temporary character, and related to the exceptional conditions—social and economic—arising from the war. A return to more normal conditions during 1919 has synchronised with the first increase in numbers for any year since 1914; although the marked change from a decrease of 9,138 (in 1918) to an increase of 61 (in 1919) was caused—not so much by the increase in the numbers admitted to care (1,126)—as by a decrease in the number of deaths in institutions, which, while numbering 19,515 in 1918, amounted only to 12,069 in 1919, a decrease of 7,446. This reduction obviously exercised a preponderating influence on the numbers remaining at the end of the year.

The relative percentages of the sexes under care—males 43·2, females 56·8, show signs, as might be anticipated, of a reversion in the direction of the pre-war proportions, viz., males 46·2, females 53·8, obtaining on the 1st January 1915.

It should be noted as a fact bearing on the increase in the proportion of males under care, that on the 1st January 1920 there were some 1,600 mental and nervous cases under observation in Military Hospitals, a decrease of about 2,000 on these numbers a year previously, of whom a considerable proportion were, during the year, certified and admitted into institutions for the insane.

Distribution of Insane Patients.—In the County and Borough Asylums, there was an increase of 474 patients, as against a decrease of 6,653 during the preceding year. The increase was entirely in the male patients, who increased 733 in number, while the females decreased by 259. The increase for 1919 represents a percentage of 0·5 of the number under care on the 1st of January of that year. In ordinary Workhouses there was also an increase of 36, or 0·3 per cent. Decreases occurred in all other classes of institution and care, the most notable being 38, or 1·6 per cent. in Registered Hospitals; 73, or 2·2 per cent. in Licensed Houses; 87, or 1·6 per cent. in Metropolitan District Asylums; 228, or 5·5 per

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1920.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1920.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums	4,979	2,523	7,502	34,389	47,686	82,075	39	16	55	39,407	50,225	89,632
In Registered Hospitals -	945	1,411	2,356	—	—	—	—	1	1	945	1,412	2,357
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan	465	959	1,424	12	61	73	—	—	—	477	1,020	1,497
Provincial	412	867	1,279	161	311	472	—	—	—	573	1,178	1,751
In Naval and Military Hospitals	251	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	—	251
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums -	—	—	—	2	—	2	639	216	855	641	216	857
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses	—	—	—	4,271	6,330	10,601	—	—	—	4,271	6,330	10,601
Metropolitan District Asylums	—	—	—	2,306	3,132	5,438	—	—	—	2,306	3,132	5,438
Private Single Patients -	134	340	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	340	474
Outdoor Paupers	—	—	—	1,424	2,482	3,906	—	—	—	1,424	2,482	3,906
TOTAL	7,186	6,100	13,286	42,565	60,002	102,567	678	233	911	50,429	66,335	116,764

cent. in Out-door insane paupers; and 18, or 3·7 per cent. among the Single Patients.

The proportionate distribution of the insane under care on the 1st January 1920 shows very little variation from the preceding year, the most noticeable change being a further increase in the proportion detained in County and Borough Asylums.

*Proportion per cent. of total Number of notified Insane
under Care on 1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1919.	1920.
In County and Borough Asylums	62·5	69·5	75·7	76·4	76·8
In Registered Hospitals - -	2·7	2·4	2·0	2·1	2·0
In Licensed Houses - - -	4·8	4·1	2·3	2·9	2·8
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·2
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	21·2	16·9	14·5	13·8	13·7
As Single Patients - - -	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·2	5·8	4·3	3·5	3·4

Classification of Insane Patients. — All notified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense; for a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) arrangements are made in cases where the relatives are in a position to repay the whole cost of maintenance, and where they repay it direct to the Visiting Committee and not through the Poor Law Guardians, to class such cases as “private”; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the buildings. It may be noted that there were transferred to the “private” class during 1919 13·0 per cent. of those who had been admitted into institutions as pauper patients, nearly as high a proportion as a year ago, when it was over 14 per cent.; but in 1916 the proportion of such transfers was only 3 per cent. This large increase was due to the operation of the scheme for the classification of discharged soldiers and sailors as private (“service”) patients, dealt with fully on pp. 23 *et seq.* of our Fourth Annual Report.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1920 numbered 13,286 (males 7,186, females 6,100), an increase of 966, or 7·8 per cent. The males increased by 17·2 per cent.,

as compared with an increase of 29·5 per cent. a year previously, the large increases in each year being due to the "service" patients (who increased in number from 2,506 a year ago to 3,739 on the 1st January 1920). The females decreased by 1·5 per cent.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth 228, Netley 23) are included in this category. In addition, during the year, 1,971 "overseas" cases were admitted to Netley for observation, the great majority of them being transferred after very short periods of residence to other special mental War Hospitals for further treatment.*

There are also included those persons found lunatic by inquisition who are resident in institutions, who numbered 144. There were in addition 170 (males 100, females 70) lunatics, so found by inquisition, who do not fall within the scope of our statistics.

The relative distribution of the private patients during the past 31 years was as follows :—

*Private Patients.—Proportion per cent. under Care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1919.	1920.
In County and Borough Asylums	13·2	19·7	33·4	52·3	56·5
In Registered Hospitals - -	32·8	33·8	28·3	19·4	17·7
In Licensed Houses - - -	42·9	37·4	30·3	22·2	20·3
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·4	3·4	1·8	2·1	1·9
As Single Patients - - -	6·7	5·7	6·2	4·0	3·6

The increase during the year of such patients in County and Borough Asylums was 1,054, or 16·3 per cent. On the other hand, the numbers in Registered Hospitals decreased by 37, or 1·5 per cent.; in Licensed Houses by 31, or 1·1 per cent.; in the Naval and Military Hospitals by 2; whilst the numbers in Single Care decreased by 18, or 3·7 per cent.

* From August 1914 to 1st May 1919, the oversea mental cases amounted to 12,320, of which 331 were officers and 11,989 N.C.O.'s and men A sudden drop to 137 admissions only in April 1917 was due to the start of the submarine menace, and therefore a temporary cessation of the use of transports. In August 1918 the number of admissions rose nearly to the maximum number since the beginning of the war, and it was at that period that the fighting on the Western Front was specially severe. Since the declaration of the Armistice in November 1918, the admission rate greatly increased, and in January 1919 the largest monthly total had to be recorded, viz., 459. This came about mainly because large convoys which had been retained some time at the Eastern bases were quickly returned home. After that date there has been a rapid decline. See "Military Psychiatry in Peace and War" (C. Stanford Read, M.D.), p. 50.

The percentage sex distribution of the private patients was 54·1 males : 45·9 females, showing an increase on last year in the male proportion of over 4 per cent. This followed a similar increase in the preceding year of nearly 6 per cent., both due to the operation of the "service" patients' scheme.

The *pauper* patients under care on the 1st January 1920 numbered 102,567 (males 42,565, females 60,002), or 87·8 per cent. of all the reported insane. This number is 889 below that of the preceding year, as compared with decreases of 9,053 for 1917, and 10,616 for 1918. There was an average annual decrease in the ten years 1910–20 in the number of pauper lunatics notified to us of 1,566, while the average annual decrease for the decennium 1909–19 was 1,327.

The following table exhibits the percentage distribution of this class of patients during the past 31 years:—

*Pauper Patients.—Proportion per cent. under Care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1919.	1920.
In County and Borough Asylums	67·3	73·8	79·5	79·9	80·0
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·1	—	—	—	—
In Licensed Houses - - -	1·5	1·6	0·1	0·6	0·5
In Workhouses - - -	15·9	12·0	9·8	10·2	10·4
In Metropolitan District Asylums	7·3	6·3	5·9	5·3	5·3
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·9	6·3	4·7	4·0	3·8

Compared with the preceding year, there has been a decrease of this class in County and Borough Asylums of 568 or 0·7 per cent. ; in Licensed Houses of 42, or 7·2 per cent. ; in the Metropolitan District Asylums of 87, or 1·6 per cent. ; and those receiving out-door relief decreased by 228, or 5·5 per cent. The only increase was one of 36 in ordinary Workhouses, or 0·3 per cent.

The rate of decrease for the whole number of pauper patients was 0·9 per cent. for the year, which may be compared with an increase of 7·8 per cent. in the private patients. The male pauper patients decreased 1·3 per cent., and the females 0·6 per cent.

The percentage sex-distribution of the pauper patients under care on 1st January 1920 was, males 41·5 : females 58·5, the proportion of the male sex being 12·6 per cent. lower than that which obtained amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 678, females 233) numbered 911 on the 1st January 1920, or 20 fewer males and 4 more females than a year previously ; the former decreasing 2·9 and the latter increasing 1·7 per cent. Of the whole number, 55, or 6·0 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums, *i.e.* 1·2 per cent. less than a year previously.

Statistics of Patients in Institutions for the Insane and in Single Care.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1919.—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1919 in all the above institutions and in private Single Care was 96,478, being a decrease of 6·2 per cent. on the number so detained on the 1st January 1909, viz., 102,908. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had decreased from 95,926 to 89,158, or 7·1 per cent.; those in Registered Hospitals from 2,562 to 2,395, or 6·5 per cent.; and those in private Single Care from 557 to 492, or 11·7 per cent.; on the other hand increases occurred during the same period in Licensed Houses, from 2,849 to 3,320, or 16·5 per cent.; in Naval and Military Hospitals, from 167 to 253, or 51·5 per cent.; and in Criminal Asylums, from 847 to 860, or 1·5 per cent.

At the close of the year (1919) there remained 96,819 patients in these Institutions and Single Care.

1919.

Under detention 1st January	-	-	-	96,478
Admitted during the year	-	-	-	22,891
				<hr/>
				119,369
				<hr/>
Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	7,286
„ not recovered	-	-	-	3,195
Died	-	-	-	12,069
Remained	-	-	-	96,819
				<hr/>
				119,369
				<hr/>

The above figures do not include 117 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another (or to and from Single Care), although these are technically included elsewhere as “discharged, not recovered,” from the one care, and as “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased annually from 103,671 (males 48,024, females 55,647) in 1909 to 114,133 in 1914, since when it has decreased annually to 96,146 (males 41,726, females 54,420) in 1919—the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 93·3 per cent. in 1909 and 92·4 in 1919.

The *admissions* were 22,891 (males 10,831, females 12,060), or 1,126 more than in 1918, and 1,102 above the average annual number for the years 1910–19 inclusive; and of these 19,328 were *first admissions*, which formed 84·4 per cent. of the total

for the year. Of the whole number 20,729, or 90·6 per cent., were admitted into County and Borough Asylums. The percentage increase on the admissions for 1918 was 5·2 (males 7·5, females 3·2), while the relative proportion per cent. of the male to the female admissions was 47·3 to 52·7, being an increase of 1·0 per cent. on the proportion of males obtaining in the preceding year.

Of those *discharged*, 7,286 had recovered, and of these 6,460, or 88·7 per cent., were discharged from County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate*, calculated upon the total admissions, was 31·83 (males 24·99, females 37·97) per cent., being 0·44 below the percentage for the decade 1910–19 inclusive, but it showed a marked improvement from the low figure (27·14) to which it had fallen in 1918. The rate for females was 12·98 per cent. higher than that for males, and was over 7 per cent. higher than a year previously. In County and Borough Asylums the rate was 31·16 per cent.; in Hospitals, 44·35; in Licensed Houses, 33·47; and amongst those in Single Care, 57·53.

Those patients who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 3,195, or 14·0 per cent. of the admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 12,069, being 7,446 below the very large number in 1918. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was 12·55 per cent., or 0·62 above the percentage for the decennium, and 7·01 below the rate for 1918. The rate for males was 14·42 and for females 11·12, or 9·88 per cent. and 4·74 per cent. lower than the respective rates for the preceding year. The mortality rate is commented on elsewhere.

The total number of patients detained in Institutions and Single Care showed an increase on the preceding year of 341, this being the first increase since the beginning of the war, the numbers having previously fallen yearly from 115,090 on the 1st January 1915 to 96,478 on the 1st January 1919.

To summarise—in 1919 there were 1,126 more admissions than in 1918, the male admissions increasing by 753 and the female by 373; the recoveries increased by 1,379, those discharged “not recovered” by 211; whilst the deaths decreased by 7,446; and the numbers under detention at the end of the year, as mentioned above, showed an increase of 341.

ALCOHOLISM AND INSANITY.

As it had not been found possible in all Asylums to keep during the war an accurate record of the Causes of Insanity of the Direct Admissions, the Board asked for a return—from Asylums only where it had been found possible to obtain definite and trustworthy information—of the number of cases in which Alcohol (Toxic) was regarded by the Medical Officer of the Asylum either as a Principal or Contributory Factor of the insanity.

A summary of the returns shows the following results :—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number of Direct Admissions :—					
Males - - - -	5,397	5,492	4,887	5,423	6,085
Females - - - -	6,253	5,936	5,705	6,349	6,686
Number of cases in which Alcohol (Toxic) was assigned, either as a Principal or as a Contributory Factor :—					
Males - - - -	926	960	648	520	709
Females - - - -	509	420	294	261	270
Percentage (to Direct Admissions) of cases in which Alcohol was assigned as a Factor :—					
Males - - - -	17·2	17·5	13·3	9·6	11·7
Females - - - -	8·1	7·1	5·2	4·1	4·0
Total - - - -	12·3	12·1	8·9	6·6	7·7

For the purpose of comparison it may be mentioned that during the five years 1909–13 the percentage of instances in which Alcohol was assigned as a Principal or Contributory Factor of the Insanity in the whole of the Direct Admissions in England and Wales was 14·5 (Males 20·9, Females 8·7).

The returns were received from over 60 per cent. of the County and Borough Asylums, and related to a similar proportion of the total number of direct admissions during the years 1915–19 inclusive. They were received from both large and small Asylums, some serving urban and some rural areas, so they may be considered as fairly representative of the conditions obtaining throughout the country generally.

Although it would be unwise to attach too much weight to the results shown ; on account both of the incomplete nature of the returns and the fact that the stress of war conditions necessarily interfered with really trustworthy and complete investigations, yet they are worthy of notice on account of the regular decrease evidenced during the period of the war in the incidence of alcohol as a factor, in cases both of the male and the female sex, coupled with a sharp rise in the male incidence in the year immediately following the Armistice.

Without further information it would be dangerous to draw definite conclusions from the figures, but it is noticeable that the fall in the percentages more or less coincided in point of date with the drastic Government control of Alcohol, and it is possible that the rise in the male incidence in 1919 was mainly due to the large number of ex-soldiers admitted in that year in whose cases Alcohol was considered to be either a Principal or a Contributory factor of the insanity.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

War conditions still prevailed to a certain extent throughout 1919 in the administration of these institutions, but the return to the more normal state of peace was begun during the year.

By the 31st December 1919, nine Asylums had been vacated by the Military Authorities, and they had begun to receive again insane civilian patients. These were the County institutions of London at the Manor, Epsom, of Middlesex at Napsbury, of Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, and West Sussex, and the Borough Asylums of Bristol, Gateshead and Portsmouth. There still remained at the end of the year in use as War Hospitals four institutions, and four had been vacated by the military patients and were in the process of being restored to their former function. Thus the number of Asylums accommodating patients under the Lunacy Acts on the 1st of January 1920, was 89.

A list of the Asylums (which has received no additions since our last Report), with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each, is given in Appendix D. in Part II.

On the 1st January 1920, the County and Borough Asylums contained 89,632 patients, classified as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	4,979	2,523	7,502
Pauper - - - - -	34,389	47,686	82,075
Criminal - - - - -	39	16	55
Total - - - - -	3,9407	50,225	89,632

Upon the year there was a net increase of 474 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 26,436 admissions, as shown below:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1919 - - -	12,373	14,063	26,436
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	2,459	3,248	5,707
Number of fresh admissions - - -	9,914	10,815	20,729

The fresh admissions in 1919 were 847 more in number than those of the previous year, and 1,076 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 15·6 per cent. had been previously discharged from institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 14,650, of whom were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged "recovered" - - -	2,396	4,064	6,460
Discharged "not recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	3,574	4,616	8,190
Total - - - -	5,970	8,680	14,650

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 31·2, as compared with an average percentage of 32·3 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year, 11,312 patients (5,670 males and 5,642 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 12·7, namely, 14·7 males and 11·2 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 11·9 per cent., namely, 13·6 per cent. for males and 10·4 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 4,887, being 43·2 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

The following changes among the Medical Superintendents took place during the year, several of the posts which had been left vacant during the war being filled up :—

Hants County Asylum, Park Prewett.

Dr. Richard F. B. Bowes, formerly Assistant Medical Officer at the Surrey County Asylum at Brookwood, was appointed the first Medical Superintendent of this institution on its being handed over by the Military Authorities on its ceasing to be a Canadian War Hospital.

Kent County Asylum, Chartham.

Dr. Michael Abdy Collins, O.B.E., who was formerly Assistant Medical Officer at the Bexley Asylum, and Medical Superintendent at the Ewell Colony for Insane Epileptics, was appointed Superintendent to succeed Dr. Gerald C. Fitzgerald, who resigned on account of ill health after having ably filled the post for 27 years.

London County Asylum, Cane Hill.

Dr. Samuel C. Elgee, O.B.E., who had been Acting Medical Superintendent at Cane Hill, was appointed the Medical Superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir James Moody, which took place in 1915.

London County Asylum, Claybury.

Dr. Guy Foster Barham, who had been acting Medical Superintendent at this institution, was confirmed in the appointment to the post vacated by Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, C.B.E., who had retired in 1916.

London County Asylum, Hanwell.

Dr. Alfred Wilson Daniel, who was Senior Assistant Medical Officer at this Asylum, was appointed as Medical Superintendent in the place of Dr. Percy J. Baily, who had resigned on account of ill-health in 1917.

London County Asylum, Manor.

On the re-opening of this institution after its ceasing to function as a War Hospital, and to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. W. I. Donaldson, Dr. Edward S. Litteljohn, Senior Assistant Medical Officer at Cane Hill Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent.

Stafford County Asylum, Stafford.

Dr. Benjamin Henry Shaw, who was formerly Senior Assistant Medical Officer at this institution, was appointed Medical Superintendent in the place of Dr. Joseph W. S. Christie who resigned, after 32 years, on a well earned pension.

East Riding of Yorkshire Asylum.

Dr. Edward Swan Simpson, who was formerly Senior Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed to fill the vacant post of Medical Superintendent caused by the transfer of Dr. Mervyn A. Archdale to the Cambridge Asylum, which had taken place in 1918.

Newcastle Asylum.

The vacancy of the post of Medical Superintendent caused by the retirement on pension of Dr. J. T. Callcott in 1916, was (on the closing down of this institution as a War Hospital) filled by the appointment of Dr. Hector Duncan MacPhail.

The agreement to unite which existed between the County of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely and the Borough of Cambridge, which had been varied in 1912 in consequence of the extension of the boundary of the Borough, was again altered so as to fix the proportion of the contribution by the three bodies according

to the probable extent of accommodation to be required by each for seven years from the 1st April 1919.

A revision of the rules of the Cardiff Borough Asylum was carried out during the year, and an addition dealing with the duties of the Clerk of the Works was made to those of the Isle of Wight Asylum.

The general rules also of the Cambridge Asylum received amendment and revision. Among the chief alterations was the provision of a rule for the appointment of an outside independent stocktaker, a practice which conduces to economy and provides safeguards against waste and possible speculation. An addition was made to the rule dealing with the residence of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer which provided that if he be married the Visiting Committee may sanction his residence in a house which, though not within the Asylum grounds, is sufficiently near to satisfy the Secretary of State that it is as suitable for the purposes of the institution as if it were within the grounds.

Asylum Staffs ; weekly hours and wages.

On the 29th October 1918, a Conference convened by the Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Bucks County Asylum was held at the Guildhall, London, at which a number of delegates from some of the public asylums in England and Wales attended. A Committee was appointed to draw up a report, which was subsequently discussed at an adjourned meeting of the Conference which was held at the Guildhall on February 5th, 1919. At this adjourned Conference certain resolutions were passed with reference to the treatment of the mentally afflicted, and a Committee was appointed to deal with questions regarding the hours of duty, and rates of pay of attendants, nurses and other employees in Asylums, and the Committee was instructed to press for the establishment by the Ministry of Labour of a Special Industrial Council to deal exclusively with Asylum Service. This Committee later drafted a Constitution for a National Council of Institutions for the treatment and care of the mentally afflicted.

On the 7th February 1919, a Conference was convened by the London County Council, who had not been represented at the Conference held at the Guildhall, and was attended by representatives of Asylum authorities in Great Britain ; a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was desirable that a recommendation should be submitted to the Ministry of Labour urging that an Industrial Council, representative of all Asylum authorities throughout Great Britain and the National Asylum Workers' Union, be constituted on the lines of the Whitley Report, and that the members of such Industrial Council should be 10 on each side.

The Provisional Committee which had drafted the Constitution of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities,

non-trading services (manual workers), had decided that Asylum workers should be included in the scope of the Council. In view, however, of the resolutions passed by the Conferences of February 5th and 7th set out above, the Minister of Labour received on different occasions deputations from representatives of the National Asylum Workers' Union, the Committee appointed by the Conference of 5th February, the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board, when the matter was discussed. The Minister placed before them his views that it was inadvisable to have a Joint Industrial Council for an industry part of which was already covered by another Joint Industrial Council, and that Asylum Services should be included in the Council for Local Authorities non-trading services, and to have a sub-Committee of the Council to deal exclusively with Asylum Services. Having regard, however, to the urgency of the demands at that time for shorter hours and increased pay, the Executive Committee of the National Council, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Minister of Labour, took steps to form a Joint Conciliation Committee representing the National Council and the National Asylum Workers' Union for the purpose of considering and dealing with the national programme on hours, wages and conditions of service which had been drawn up and submitted by the latter body. This Joint Conciliation Committee on the 4th April, 1919, passed a resolution as to the hours of work and made recommendations, which were communicated to the several Visiting Committees of Asylums in England and Wales, to the effect that a working week not exceeding 60 hours, inclusive of meal times of not less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week, should be adopted for all members of the indoor staff, and that each member of the indoor staff should be allowed 14 days' leave every six months, and that these arrangements should come into force on the 1st July 1919.

The London County Council approved in principle of the recommendation of the Joint Conciliation Committee for a reduction of the hours of the staff in mental institutions, but decided that the working hours of the nursing staff should be based on a scheme of a three-shift system for a 48-hour week with annual leave of 14 days. This system was also adopted in some other institutions, for instance, in those of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in those of the Lancashire Asylums Board.

On the 23rd May 1919 the Joint Conciliation Committee issued their recommendations regarding the rates of pay for the indoor staff.

In these, two schemes were put forward, one for a mental institution situate in a rural area where the wages for a male nurse were to be not less than the minimum standard wage of farm labourers of 21 years of age and over as fixed from time to time by the Agricultural Wages Board for the District in

which the mental institution is situate, and the other for an institution situate in an urban area where the wage was to be not less than 2*l.* a week. The minimum wages for female nurses in institutions in both areas were to be 20 per cent. less than the minimum rate of pay of the male nurses.

Other recommendations dealt with the details of payment for board and lodging, with increments and overtime.

In connection with these questions the views of our Board were not asked nor were we represented at any of the conferences which have been held.

We believe that the recommendations of the Joint Conciliation Committee, both as regards the hours of duty and the rates of pay, have been very generally adopted in the Asylums in England and Wales, but we doubt whether the increase of the nursing staff, and the constant changing of personnel due to the shorter hours of work, will conduce to the well-being and comfort of the patients, and we shall watch with some anxiety the result of these changes.

A-strike took place among the staff employed at the Exeter City Asylum on the 30th April, 1919, when at 6.30 on that morning, 41 members out of a total staff of 73 left in a body without any previous notice.

The matter arose out of the dismissal by the Visiting Committee of a carpenter, a member of the staff, on December 19th, 1918, for insubordinate conduct when fault was found with his work. Correspondence took place between the authorities of the Asylum and our Board, and officials of the National Asylum Workers' Union were interviewed at our office.

The circumstances were reported to the Ministry of Labour as soon as they became fully known to us, with a view to the intervention of that Department if such action were thought advisable.

An officer of that Department visited Exeter on June 30th, and had interviews with the Asylum Committee and with the officials of the National Asylum Workers' Union, in an endeavour to arrange for the dispute to form the subject of an impartial enquiry or an arbitration, but the City Council, holding the view that, as a question of discipline was involved, the matter did not lend itself to arbitration, refused to agree to either course.

The Visiting Committee experienced no serious difficulty in filling the places of the male attendants and artisans who went out on strike, and the vacancies were filled within two or three days of the strike, mainly from demobilised soldiers; most of the vacancies in the female nursing staff were in the first place temporarily filled by former members of the staff who were married and living in the neighbourhood, and the posts were

afterwards permanently filled up. There was no shortage of food or other supplies at the institution. Local contractors had been threatened by representatives of the National Asylum Workers' Union that the Transport Union would refuse to handle their goods if they continued to supply the Asylum, but in no instance did any contractor fail to supply goods, and in no case was the threat put into force.

The Visiting Committee refused to reinstate any one of the strikers, male or female, and in the end the Executive Council of the National Asylum Workers' Union declared the strike "off" as from November 8th, 1919, as they said no useful purpose would be served by a continuance of the dispute.

Medical Staff.

Impressed with the importance of securing at institutions for the insane a Medical Staff adequate not only numerically but in experience and training, the Board have during the year given much consideration to this matter. In the result the issue to Visiting Committees of County and Borough Asylums of the following letter—the proposals in which have been welcomed by the Minister of Health—was decided upon:—

SIR,

THE Board of Control consider this a favourable opportunity to address the Visiting Committees of Asylums upon the following matters, and at the same time to offer for their consideration some suggestions which it is hoped may prove helpful:—

A.—The dearth of suitable applicants when vacancies occur for the post of Assistant Medical Officer and the probable causes thereof:—

This, to some extent due to the nature of the work and duties, is affected by the present general shortage of medical men and more especially by the greater attractions held out by the Naval, Military, Education and other public services. Apart from these considerations there are others which, in the opinion of the Board, bear largely upon this question, viz.:—

(1) That with few exceptions the only post at present regarded as worth aspiring to and as marking the fulfilment of a career is that of Medical Superintendent, coupled with the fact that only a limited number of Assistant Medical Officers can hope to attain that position.

(2) That although, especially in the larger Asylums, the medical treatment of the patients of necessity falls to a great extent upon the Assistant Medical Officers, who are expected to have, not only general professional competency, but also special expert knowledge, the salary is frequently inadequate to the responsibilities and insufficient to enable a man to support a wife and family.

(3) That permission to marry has usually to be obtained, and is not infrequently withheld on account of the lack of suitable accommodation.

(4) The fact that, apart from the Superintendent, all the members of the medical staff are termed *Assistant Medical Officers*, no matter what may be their attainments, their length of service, or their experience.

Suggestions.

(a) An improvement in the salaries of the Assistant Medical Officers, at least to such an extent that in the cases of all those who have been in the service above a certain number of years and are regarded as permanent officials, the salary should be reasonably sufficient for a married medical man, and that in the case of the Deputy Superintendent it should more closely approximate than at present to that of the Superintendent.

(b) That, in the case of a permanent official, application for permission to marry be not required; that, according to circumstances, proper accommodation for a married man be provided, and that, subject to rules approved by the Secretary of State for the protection of the patients and with due regard to the proper administration of the institution, permission to live out may be granted.

(c) That, to the title of Assistant Medical Officer, the words "and Deputy Superintendent" should be added to that of the one selected to be in charge during the absence of the Medical Superintendent.

(d) That the use of the title Senior Assistant Medical Officer should not be restricted as at present to the post of first Assistant, but should be extended and be indicative of a certain standing and expert knowledge. By the adoption of this suggestion there would in many asylums be two Senior Assistant Medical Officers, and perhaps even three or four in the largest asylums.

(e) That, except where there has been previous Asylum experience, appointments to posts of Assistant Medical Officers should in the first instance be temporary in character.

B.—The provision for the more effective treatment upon modern lines of recoverable cases:—

Suggestions.

That the treatment of recent recoverable cases should be carried out by members of the medical staff conversant with modern methods, and experience during the last few years has shown that it is impossible for any one man with due regard to individual treatment to apply these methods to more than 50 recent cases. Therefore the number of the medical staff should be sufficient to ensure that none of them is required to undertake the treatment of a greater number of recent cases at any one time.

C.—The necessity for raising the standard as to the training of existing and future Assistant Medical Officers in Asylum practice and of affording facilities for such training:—

Suggestions.

(a) That, in advertising and filling vacancies in the staff of Assistant Medical Officers, preference be given to a candidate who has a diploma or degree in mental diseases or who is willing to undergo one of the available courses of instruction as early as practicable after taking up his duties, during which period he should be granted study-leave and be paid his salary.

(b) That similar facilities be afforded to existing Assistant Medical Officers not in possession of one of these diplomas, for the purpose of undergoing one of the available courses so soon as arrangements can be made and the exigencies of the service permit.

(c) That, by way of further encouragement to obtain this instruction and special training, specific augmentation of salary be promised on passing the examinations for one of these diplomas.

(d) That Committees of Asylums, in the immediate vicinity of Universities granting these diplomas, can by the adoption of the suggestion as to making their junior posts temporary in character, probably render great

assistance (with advantage to themselves) by allowing these junior posts to be occupied for a year at a time by Assistant Medical Officers from asylums less favourably situated.

If the welfare, treatment and recovery of patients is not to be jeopardised and the study of mental diseases is not to lag behind the study of other branches of medicine, the Board feel the necessity of initiating measures to maintain progress and to secure the best possible treatment of the patients. The governing authorities of the institutions with which the Board is concerned are no doubt equally alive to these considerations, and it is in view of this that the Board venture to bring these suggestions before them. Study-leave, though possibly novel in asylum service, is well recognised in the Naval, Military and other services.

The foregoing observations and suggestions, though general in character, are, the Board think, sufficient to justify them in bringing these matters before Visiting Committees with a view to their consideration.

The Board will be obliged if they may, in due course, receive the observations of the Committee, and will be glad to place their views before them in greater detail either in conference or by communication, should such a wish be expressed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O. E. DICKINSON,

*The Clerks to the Visiting Committees of all
County and Borough Asylums.*

Secretary.

The immediate object of the letter was to raise the subject and invite its early consideration by Visiting Committees, upon whom is imposed by Statute the trust of ensuring that the patients detained in these institutions shall receive thoroughly adequate treatment on modern lines. Its contents, therefore, were confined to as brief an exposition as practicable of the more salient points, leaving for future discussion other—but by no means unimportant—desiderata.

Financial Expenditure in connection with County and Borough Asylums.

The total expenditure on the up-keep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ended 31st March 1919, amounted to 4,439,610*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£
Maintenance	4,176,032
Building and repairs	253,264
Land purchased	5,185
Land rented	5,129
	<hr/>
Total	£4,439,610
	<hr/>

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table VII., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was an increase of 351,143*l.* in the amount expended on maintenance; of 21,188*l.* in the cost of building and repairs; of 4,220*l.* in the outlay on land, and of 307*l.* in the amount paid for land rented, making a total increase of 376,858*l.*

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1919, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

		s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	16	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
In Borough Asylums	-	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
In both taken together	-	16	9 $\frac{3}{8}$

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	5 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - -	0 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	1 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malt liquor, wine and spirits (not included in ordinary diet) - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 6
Garden and farm - - - - -	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 11	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
	14 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Less Moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
NET TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - - }	14 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total average weekly cost per head for all Asylums showed a rise of 2*s.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* on the previous year, as against increases of 1*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in the three years immediately preceding. The continued abnormal increase in the cost of maintenance coincided with the general increase in the cost of

living due to the war, and scarcely needs any close analysis. It may be noted, however, that the average weekly cost per head of "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" together showed an increase of $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ in County, and $3\frac{3}{8}d.$ in Borough Asylums; whilst substantial increases were shown on most of the remaining items, particularly on "Salaries and Wages," on which the County Asylums showed an increase of $1s. 0\frac{3}{8}d.$, and the Borough Asylums one of $1s. 0d.$ The moneys received for "Articles, goods and produce" sold increased by $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in County, and $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ in Borough Asylums. It is already evident that the cost of maintenance for the financial year ending March, 1920, will show a very much larger increase, due to the recent re-arrangement of the salaries and reduction in the hours of duty of the staffs and to the continued high price of commodities.

During the year under review the total average weekly cost per head of "Pensions, gratuities, &c." in County and Borough Asylums together was $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Of this sum, $3\frac{7}{8}d.$ was charged to the maintenance account and the remainder to the building and repairs account. In reviewing the cost of pensions it should be noted that there was also paid direct by County and Borough Councils a total sum of 21,949*l.* for pensions granted under the Lunacy Acts of 1890 and previous years, which do not appear as a charge on the accounts of the several Visiting Committees, but which should be included to show the total cost of pensions, which then comes out at $5\frac{5}{8}d.$ per head per week.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

Owing to the decrease during the war in the number of the insane it has, fortunately, not been necessary to increase the patients' accommodation at any of the Asylums throughout England and Wales. The additions and alterations which have been carried out during the year have, therefore, been confined to the absolutely essential improvements of a minor character: the provision of additional accommodation for the staffs; and the acquisition of further land, either for farming or other necessary purposes.

Particulars of the less important schemes which have received the approval of the Secretary of State are set out in Appendix C. (Part II.).

The necessary increase in the number of the staff at each Asylum, to meet the new conditions of the shorter hours of duties which came into operation during the year, created an immediate difficulty with regard to the provision of accommodation for resident male and female attendants. For married members of the staffs, additional residences are necessary and owing to the prevailing housing shortage throughout the country, cottages must be erected for them. It is hoped that the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919,

which came into operation during the year, will facilitate the remedying of the present deficiency of this form of accommodation, as nothing tends more to the comfort and well being of the married members of an Asylum staff than the provision of suitable residences.

Plans of cottages to be erected on the Asylum estate were approved by the Secretary of State as follows:—At the Hants County Asylum, Fareham—3 pairs at an estimated cost of 3,000*l*. At the Staffordshire County Asylum, Cheddleton—24 cottages, estimated to cost 20,000*l*. At the East Sussex County Asylum, Hellingly—4 pairs, estimated to cost 5,495*l*.

To meet the immediate need for the additional accommodation required for unmarried members of the staffs, it has been found essential, in several instances, to do so in a more or less temporary manner. In the case of the London Asylums where it became necessary, at short notice, to provide accommodation for over 700 additional female nurses, the situation was met by utilising vacant space in the patients' wards for the purpose. Cubicles were constructed of light fire-resisting materials, fixed to the floors in such a manner as to facilitate their removal when it is found possible to provide the permanent accommodation elsewhere. The scheme approved by the Secretary of State provided accommodation for 704 nurses at eight of the London Asylums at an estimated cost of 9,120*l*.

The Secretary of State has approved the necessary contracts for the purchase of the following properties:—

Salop Asylum.—A Small Holding comprising 26a. 3r. 3p. of land, also a small residence and farmery, purchased at public auction for the sum of 3,150*l*. The property adjoins the Asylum estate and has hitherto been used as a Dairy Holding. It was required by the Committee to obtain a supply of milk and to obtain sites for the erection of staff cottages.

North Riding of Yorkshire Asylum.—48½ acres of land, adjoining the Asylum estate at a cost of 4,382*l*. The land formed part of the Fairfield estate, recently purchased by the York City Corporation, and was acquired by the Committee to increase the farm produce required at the Asylum and to provide useful and beneficial employment for male patients, a considerable proportion of whom have been used to an agricultural occupation. The price paid for the property was considered to be very reasonable, and the whole of the purchase money was paid out of the accumulated fund created out of the surplus of the charge for maintenance of out-county private patients.

Yorkshire, West Riding—Menston.—350 acres of land with three farm homesteads known as the Hawksworth estate, at a cost of 12,500*l*. The reasons which influenced the Committee to purchase the property were that possession would enable

them (1) to increase their arable land for the growing of supplies required by the institution, (2) to provide additional pasture land, and (3) to afford facilities for exercising the patients by country walks within the confines of the estate.

Yorkshire, West Riding—Wadsley.—38 acres of land and buildings known as “Hawthorn Farm” and “Well House,” for the sum of 4,250*l.* These properties were previously held on lease by the Committee, and it was considered that if the opportunity of acquiring them was not taken they might be sold and utilised for building development.

Leicester Borough.—(1) 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land and a residence known as “Northfield House,” at a cost of 5,425*l.*; and (2) 8 acres and a residence known as “Humberstone Grange,” for the sum of 3,500*l.* At the time this Asylum was built it was in open country, at a considerable distance from the town, which has since been extending rapidly in the direction of the Asylum. The Committee came to the conclusion that unless they took steps to secure adjoining land the Asylum would, before long, be so shut in as to prevent its extension. The purchase of the “Northfield House” property will permit of the extension of the farm and the necessary increase of the present milk supply to the institution.

City of London.—The Visiting Committee have purchased nine freehold cottages in the Invicta Road, Stone, adjoining the Asylum estate, at a cost of 1,900*l.* So soon as vacant possession can be obtained they will be occupied by married members of the staff, for whom accommodation is very urgently needed.

Other Approvals.

Birmingham City Asylum, Rubery Hill.—This Asylum, which during the war had been used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, was vacated during the early part of the year. While the work of the necessary renovation of the building was being carried out prior to the return of Asylum patients, the opportunity was taken of installing a much needed new system of heating and hot-water supply. This involved the construction of new subways and incidental building works, a contract for which, amounting to 5,904*l.*, was approved by the Secretary of State.

Wilts County Asylum.—Owing to the outbreak of war and to the consequent restriction on capital expenditure by local authorities, it was found impossible to complete the erection of the new block for 50 patients at this Asylum, the plans of which were approved by the Secretary of State in 1913. (see page 46 of 68th Report). A supplementary contract has been approved by the Secretary of State for the completion of the building at an increased cost of 11,832*l.* beyond the original contract of 27,297*l.*

Burial Grounds.

The enlargement of the existing burial grounds by the appropriation of land already belonging to the Brighton County Borough Asylum, Haywards Heath, and the Somerset and Bath Asylum, Wells, has been agreed to under section 258 of the Lunacy Act; and the Secretary of State has sanctioned the purchase of additional land for the provision of a burial ground at the Hants County Asylum, Park Prewett.

Mortality in County and Borough Asylums.

We have thought it desirable to continue the analysis of Asylum death-returns, which was initiated in 1917, owing to the abnormally high mortality in that year. This was followed in 1918 by one still higher—especially amongst male patients—and there can be little doubt that the increase was mainly due to the administrative and economic conditions arising from the prolonged state of war, amongst the chief of which was undoubtedly that of the restriction and inferior quality of the food supply. The severe epidemic of influenza in the autumn of the year played a part in some asylums in the rise of 1918, whilst a small share in the increasing rate must be attributed to the coincident reduction in the number of admissions (which, however, did not continue after 1917) and of the total number of patients under care.

From 1914 onwards the number of asylums available for the reception of the insane was reduced from 97 to 88 in 1915, to 85 in 1916 and 1917, and to 80 in 1918—a reduction due to the adaptation of an increasing number to serve as War Hospitals. Of these nine were demobilised in the latter half of 1919, but are not included in the present survey, which remains limited to the 80 institutions dealt with under this heading in our 5th Report.

Year.	Number of Asylums.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Yearly Average { 5 years, 1910-14 }	97	47,710	54,894	102,604	9,735	10,593	20,328	5,126	4,746	9,872
1915 - - -	88	47,616	55,108	102,724	8,515	9,921	18,436	6,242	6,013	12,255
1916 - - -	85	47,162	54,774	101,936	8,739	9,639	18,378	6,725	6,094	12,819
1917 - - -	85	44,727	53,894	98,621	8,327	9,629	17,956	9,605	7,525	17,130
1918 - - -	80	39,748	50,711	90,459	9,168	10,434	19,602	10,002	8,328	18,330
Average of 4 years, { 1915-18 - - - }	—	44,813	53,622	98,435	8,687	9,906	18,593	8,143	6,990	15,133
1919 - - -	80	37,768	49,447	87,215	9,739	10,597	20,336	5,614	5,603	11,217

The deaths in these asylums in 1919 amounted to 11,217, being a decrease of 7,113 on those of 1918, or a reduction of nearly 39 per cent. The reduction in the number of male deaths, 44 per cent., was greater than that of the female, 33 per cent.

The average number resident fell from 90,459 to 87,215—a reduction to some extent attributable to the return of patients (who had been boarded out under War Contracts) to asylums which had ceased to be utilised as military hospitals.*

In the same asylums the admissions increased from 19,602 in 1918 to 20,336 in 1919, or 3·7 per cent.

The above table enables a comparison of the admissions and deaths for the 5 years 1910–14 with those in each of the four war years 1915–18, and with the first year of Peace, 1919.

It will be seen that the yearly average of admissions in 1910–14 exceeded the number of deaths by 10,456, and in 1919 by 9,119. The intervening four years show a remarkable fall in this excess, viz., 6,181, 5,559, 824, 1,272. The disproportionate mortality of the two sexes is accountable for the striking diminution in the years 1917 and 1918. For as compared with an excess of *male* admissions over deaths in the 5 years 1910–14 of 4,609, and one of 4,125 in 1919, there was a similar excess in 1915 and 1916 of 2,273 and 2,014 respectively, whilst in 1917 the deaths *exceeded the admissions* by 1,280, and in 1918 by 834. Amongst the females, however, the excess of admissions over deaths which was 5,847 in 1910–14, and 4,994 in 1919, was in the four intervening years, 3,908, 3,545, 2,104 and 2,106.

Admission and Death Rates.—For many years before the war the ratio of admissions and deaths to the average number resident had shown comparatively slight alterations from year to year, the general tendency being towards a decline rather than a rise. Again taking the average of the 5 years 1910–14 as a basis of comparison, when the admission rate per cent. of the average number resident was 19·8, the like rate in the years 1915–17 was 17·9, 18·0 and 18·2, rose to 21·7 in 1918 and to 23·3 in 1919, the male admission rate in 1919 being 5·4 and the female 2·1 above the average of 1910–14.

■ The death rate forms a marked contrast in its continued rise above the quinquennial average (1910–14) of 9·6 to 11·9 in 1915, 12·6 in 1916, 17·4 in 1917 and 20·3 in 1918. In 1919 the rate was 12·9, or 3·3 above the 1910–14 rate; that for males being 4·2 and for females 2·7 above that rate.

* The nine re-opened asylums had by the end of the year a total average number resident of 1,383, and the deaths had amounted to 95.

1914-19.
Admission and Death Rates per 100 Resident.

	Number of Asylums.	Admission Rate.			Death Rate.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Yearly average 1910-14	97	20·4	19·3	19·8	10·7	8·6	9·6
1915 - - - -	88	17·9	18·0	17·9	13·1	10·9	11·9
1916 - - - -	85	18·5	17·6	18·0	14·3	11·1	12·6
1917 - - - -	85	18·6	17·9	18·2	21·5	14·0	17·4
1918 - - - -	80	23·1	20·6	21·7	25·2	16·4	20·3
Yearly average 1915-18	-	19·4	18·5	18·9	18·2	13·0	15·4
1919 - - - -	80	25·8	21·4	23·3	14·9	11·3	12·9

The maximum increase of the death rate in the year 1918 was as much as 111·5 per cent. above that for 1910-14, that for males 135·5 per cent., and that for females 90·7 per cent. The increase in 1919 dropped to 34·4 per cent., males 39·3 per cent. and females 31·4 per cent. The decline in the 1919 rates below those for 1918 was more marked in the male than the female deaths, viz., 40·9 per cent. as compared with 31·1 per cent.

The mean death rate in these asylums, which was 12·9 in 1919 had been 20·3 in 1918, the divergence being more marked in the male than in the female sex, the former being 14·9 and the latter 11·3, as compared with the 1918 rates of 25·2 and 16·4.

There were, of course, marked variations in the rates of individual asylums, ranging from 27·3 (or 14·4 above the mean rate), to 7·3 (or 5·6 below the mean). With a few more or less striking exceptions, those in which the rates were above the mean were also those where the like obtained in 1918, and similarly with those having rates below the mean.

Causes of Death.—Statistics of the chief primary causes of death will be found in Part II., Appendix A, Tables XI.B and XI.C, which may be contrasted with similar tables in the Fifth Report (Part II., pp. 26 and 27). The comparison shows how the great decline in mortality—amounting to 39 per cent.—from the unprecedented high level of 1918, was accounted for in respect to each of the named causes in varying degree. The smallest difference was in cancer, from which there were 237 deaths in 1918 and 233 in 1919, a decrease of only 1·7 per cent.; and the greatest in influenza, with a decrease of 75·9 per cent. No doubt this epidemic also explains the reduction of the deaths ascribed to pneumonia from 1,501 to 673, a decrease of 55·2 per cent., which was only exceeded by that for enteric fever (54·4) and dysentery (59·2). The tuberculosis deaths decreased by 41·6 per cent., those from epilepsy by 47·8, and from general paralysis by 26·7 per cent.

Comparison of the mortality rates per 1,000 resident, which for both sexes declined from 203 to 129, for males 252 to 149, females 164 to 113, shows the tendency of the yearly rate to return to those obtaining before 1915, when the first abnormal rise (119) took place. We may here briefly allude to the share taken in this reversion towards what may, perhaps, be termed the average Asylum death-rate by enteric fever, influenza, dysentery and tuberculosis, which, at any rate, as respects three of them, may be regarded as preventible diseases.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	Deaths.					Proportion per 1,000 Inmates.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Enteric - - -	63	49	117	103	47	0·6	0·5	1·2	1·1	0·5
Influenza - - -	66	113	103	1,320	318	0·6	1·3	1·1	14·6	3·1
Dysentery - - -	457	508	944	812	331	4·4	5·0	9·5	8·9	3·1
Tuberculosis - - -	1,955	2,327	3,664	4,685	2,736	18·8	22·8	37·1	51·8	30·3
All causes - - -	12,255	12,819	17,130	18,330	11,217	119·3	125·6	173·6	202·6	129·0

Enteric Fever.

There was a further decline in the number of cases of enteric fever, of which in 1918 there had been 508 notifications, including 71 of members of the staff, whereas in 1919 we received 240 notifications, namely, 221 patients and 19 female nurses.

Of the patients 52 were males and 169 females, and there died 11 males and 36 females. It will be seen from the above table that the number of deaths was the lowest of the five years 1915-19, and the death rate (per 1,000 resident) the same (0·5) as in 1916.

The distribution of the cases in the four quarters of the year shows that the number of Asylums from which notifications were received was approximately the same in each quarter of the year, but the cases were most numerous in the first quarter (101), and fewest in the third (37).

1919.—*Enteric Fever Notifications.*

	Number of Asylums.	Patients.	Staff.	Total.
January—March - -	21	95	6	101
April—June - - -	24	58	3	61
July—September - -	20	33	4	37
October—December - -	21	35	6	41
Total - - -	41	221	19	240

Thus, during the whole year cases were reported from 41 Asylums, and in only one (*Cheddleton*) could the disease be considered epidemic—accounting for the preponderating numbers notified in the spring quarter. The outbreak occurred in the latter half of March, following on a few sporadic cases which had appeared in the previous weeks of the year. Altogether 38 cases were reported by the end of March. The epidemic rapidly subsided, only 5 cases arising during the next three months, one being a nurse. The cases were mostly of a mild type, many apparently paratyphoid, and diagnosis was rendered more difficult owing to the concurrence of influenza and of tuberculosis.

From *Cane Hill Asylum*, where enteric has been endemic since 1915, 29 notifications were received during the year, and there were 4 deaths. The cases became less frequent as the year advanced, 16 being reported in the first quarter, 8 in the second, 3 in the third, and 2 in the fourth, so that it may be hoped that the disease is at last dying out. At *Long Grove Asylum* there were 18 attacks notified during the year, 12 of which occurred in the second quarter; whilst at *Colney Hatch*, where cases of enteric have appeared from time to time as at Cane Hill, there were altogether 12 attacks notified, of which 5 were in the first quarter and 5 in the fourth, but none in the second. The cases in the remaining 37 Asylums were much fewer, and were distributed at irregular intervals during the year. The system of quarantining wards in which cases originally appear has probably had some effect in checking generalised outbreaks, whilst the strict supervision of detected “carriers” tends to prevent the return of infection.

Influenza.

The pandemic of influenza which developed in the autumn of 1918 was succeeded in the following spring by another wave of less intensity. In the 1918 visitation County and Borough Asylums in all parts of the country were invaded, some to an alarming extent. Deaths amounting to 1,320 occurred amongst the patients of 69 institutions, an average of 19 per Asylum. In 1919 there were in all 318 deaths in 58 Asylums, an average of 5·5 per Asylum.

The male deaths in 1918 exceeded the female by 120, and in 1919 the female deaths exceeded the male by 8. A more detailed comparison of the influenza mortality in these two years is made in the annexed table, the figures in column A representing the number of Asylums in which either no deaths occurred or in varying numbers from 1 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 25, and 25 deaths and over. Column B gives the total deaths in each group, and C the average number per Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.—Influenza Mortality.

	1918.			1919.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Males :						
No deaths - - - -	22	—	—	39	—	—
1 to 5 deaths - - -	19	51	2·7	35	74	2·1
6 „ 10 „ - - -	14	102	7·3	3	21	7·0
11 „ 25 „ - - -	18	289	16·1	2	28	14·0
25 deaths and over - -	7	278	39·7	1	32	32·0
Total - - -	58	720	12·4	41	155	3·8
Females :						
No deaths - - - -	15	—	—	34	—	—
1 to 5 deaths - - -	28	73	2·6	35	70	2·0
6 „ 10 „ - - -	11	84	7·6	8	57	7·1
11 „ 25 „ - - -	23	348	15·1	3	36	12·0
25 deaths and over - -	3	95	31·7	—	—	—
Total - - -	65	600	9·2	46	163	3·5
Both sexes :						
No deaths - - - -	11	—	—	24	—	—
1 to 5 deaths - - -	14	42	3·0	33	65	2·0
6 „ 10 „ - - -	11	84	7·6	16	114	7·1
11 „ 25 „ - - -	26	402	15·5	6	95	15·8
25 deaths and over - -	18	792	44·0	1	44	44·0
Total - - -	69	1,320	19·1	56	318	5·5

There were no deaths from influenza in both 1918 and 1919 in six Asylums, namely, Brecon, Cumberland, Northumberland, Wakefield, Exeter and York. Five other Asylums had no deaths in 1918 alone, namely, Hants, Leicester Co., Monmouth, Middlesbrough and Newport, and of these the highest number in 1919 was 13, the others ranging from 1 to 6. On the other hand, of the 18 remaining Asylums in which no deaths occurred in 1919, in as many as 12 there were more than 10 deaths in 1918, viz., Bracebridge 40, Ipswich 30, Leicester 30, Dorset 27, East Riding 23, Beds 20, Severalls 16, Colney Hatch 16, Berks 14, Chester 14, Netherne 13, Derby 12.

In each year there were Asylums where deaths were limited to one sex—an interesting fact in view of its high degree of contagiousness. Thus, in 1918 there were 10 such Asylums without any *male death*, but a total of 62 female deaths, notable

examples being Cornwall 24, Wandsworth 17, Nottingham 15, and Derby Co. 9. In 1919 there were 11 Asylums in this category, with a total of 31 female deaths, of which Cotford accounted for 10.

There were no *female deaths* in 2 Asylums in 1918 with a total of 9 deaths ; and 6 in 1919 with a total of 12 deaths.

The following is a list of the Asylums in which the largest number of deaths from influenza occurred in 1918 and 1919 respectively, with their mortality rates.

Asylum.	Deaths.			Rate per 100 resident.			Rate in
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1918.							1919.
Menston - - -	60	28	88	6.5	2.8	4.6	0.1
Prestwich - - -	57	22	79	5.1	1.6	3.1	0.1
Glamorgan - - -	33	33	66	3.5	4.0	3.7	0.2
Sussex, E. - - -	35	24	59	6.0	3.3	4.5	0.2
Lancaster - - -	18	34	52	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.2
Barming Heath - - -	31	16	47	4.3	1.7	2.8	0.3
Bracebridge - - -	26	14	40	6.0	2.8	4.3	—
Leicester B. - - -	13	17	30	3.4	2.9	3.1	—
1919.							1918.
Storthes Hall - - -	32	12	44	4.5	1.4	2.8	0.5
Suffolk - - -	17	7	24	4.3	1.5	2.8	0.1
Bexley - - -	5	12	17	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2
Winson Green - - -	3	12	15	0.8	3.0	1.9	1.3
Sunderland - - -	5	9	14	2.0	4.2	3.0	1.5
Middlesbrough - - -	11	2	13	4.8	0.9	2.9	—
Whittingham - - -	9	3	12	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8
Cotford - - -	—	10	10	—	2.2	1.3	0.9

Dysentery.

The number of deaths ascribed primarily to dysentery declined from 812 in 1918 to 331 in 1919, a decrease of 59.3 per cent. The percentage of total deaths, which was 4.4 in 1918, fell to 3.0 in 1919, and the mortality (per 1,000 resident) from 9.0 to 3.8. Both in regard to the proportion of the total deaths and the rate per average number resident, the figures in 1919 were less than any in the four preceding years, the maxima being in 1917, when they were 5.5 and 10 respectively. As the subject of Asylum dysentery is dealt with more fully on a subsequent page, it may suffice here simply to note the fact of this decline.

Tuberculosis.

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis—of which pulmonary phthisis accounted for fully nine-tenths—increased

during the war years, attaining their maximum in 1918, with a mortality rate per 1,000 of 64 for males, 43 for females and 52 for the combined sexes. Prior to 1915 this rate had been fairly uniform for several years, the annual average for the 5 years 1905-09 being 16·2, and for 1910-14, 16·6, which contrasts with one of 32·4 for 1915-19. There were, of course, great variations in incidence at individual Asylums, the maximum rate for each of the foregoing quinquennia being 41, 42 and 90; and the minimum, 3, 3 and 4.

Reference to Tables XI.B and XI.C shows that in spite of the marked decrease in the number of deaths in 1919 as compared with 1918 from 4,685 to 2,736, and of the mortality rate per 1,000 from 51·8 to 31·4, the proportion of such deaths per cent. of deaths from all causes was only reduced from 25·5 to 24·4, a fact of some significance. The male deaths fell from 2,525 to 1,347, the mortality rate from 63·5 to 35·7, and the percentage proportion from 25·2 to 24·0. The female deaths from 2,160 to 1,389, the mortality rate from 42·6 to 28·1, and the percentage proportion from 25·9 to 24·8.

The only Asylum in which no death (either male or female) was recorded in 1918 was Scalebor Park, where 1 female death occurred in 1919. There was no male death in the I. of Wight in 1918, and in 1919 in Canterbury and Scalebor Park.

County and Borough Asylums.—Tuberculosis Mortality.

	1918.			1919.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Males:						
No deaths - - - -	1	—	—	2	—	—
1 to 10 deaths - -	17	93	5·5	29	162	5·6
11 „ 25 „ - - -	24	419	17·5	34	580	17·1
26 „ 50 „ - - -	17	641	37·7	13	494	38·0
51 „ 100 „ - - -	21	1,372	65·3	2	111	55·5
Over 100 „ - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	79	3,525	44·6	78	1,347	17·3
Females:						
No deaths - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 10 deaths - -	23	144	6·3	34	190	5·6
11 „ 25 „ - - -	21	365	17·4	29	518	17·9
26 „ 50 „ - - -	25	938	37·5	15	538	35·9
51 „ 100 „ - - -	9	713	79·2	2	143	71·5
Over 100 „ - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	78	2,160	27·7	80	1,389	17·4

County and Borough Asylums.—Tuberculosis Mortality—cont.

	1918.			1919.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Both Sexes:						
No deaths - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 10 deaths - -	8	64	8.0	15	98	6.5
11 „ 25 „ - - -	14	238	17.0	23	414	18.0
26 „ 50 „ - - -	20	705	35.3	24	858	35.8
51 „ 100 „ - - -	24	1,860	77.5	16	1,129	70.5
Over 100 „ - - -	13	1,818	139.8	2	237	118.5
Total - - -	79	4,685	59.3	80	2,736	34.2

NOTE.—Col. A. Number of Asylums. B. Total deaths.
C. Average per Asylum.

It will be seen that in 1918 in 13 Asylums the total number of deaths from tuberculosis exceeded 100, ranging from 105 to 198. In all but two the number of inmates exceeded 1,000, varying from 1,248 to 2,647, the mortality rate of tuberculosis varying from 40 to 98 per 1,000. The two exceptions were Powick, with 976 inmates and 158 tuberculosis deaths, yielding a rate of 162 per 1,000; and Northumberland, with 819 inmates, 121 deaths from tuberculosis, a rate of 148 per 1,000. In the former the percentage proportion of tuberculosis deaths to total deaths was 49.7, in the latter 33.5. In 1919 only 2 Asylums had more than 100 such deaths, namely, Rainhill (101) and Whittingham (136), yielding rates of 48 and 69 per 1,000 respectively, with percentage proportions of 30 and 43.7 of total deaths.

A juster comparison than the purely numerical one is obviously that of the death rate. In 1918 the average rate for tuberculosis in all Asylums was 52 per 1,000 (males 64, females 43); whilst in 1919 it was 31 (males 36, females 31). In 1918 a rate of 80 and upwards was yielded by 12 Asylums, with an average rate of 102. They include the two above mentioned, whose rates of 162 and 148 far surpassed any of the others, the next highest being 111 (Derby Co.) and 102 (Berks). Amongst the *male* patients, there were 22 Asylums in which this rate was 80 and over, their average rate being 111, and the highest furnished by Powick (191), Berks (169), Devon (140), Derby Co. (135) and Northumberland (131). In only 8 Asylums were the *female* death rates 80 and above, the high rates of Northumberland (170) and Powick (141) being followed by Derby Co. (88)

and Burntwood (87). The average rate for the 8 Asylums was 101. In 1919 no Asylum falls into this category.

Turning to low tuberculosis death rates, it may be mentioned that in 1918 there were 6 Asylums, and in 1919 21 Asylums in which this rate was less than 20 per 1,000. They are :— 1918—Brecon (18), Chester (18), Yorks, N.R. (11), Barnsley Hall (12), Cumberland (11), and Isle of Wight (6). 1919—Cumberland (19), Menston (18), Gloucester (18), Hanwell (17), Barnsley Hall (16), Wakefield (16), Brecon (15), Chester (15), Bexley (15), Canterbury (15), London City (15), Long Grove (14), Kesteven (13), Salop (12), Hereford (10), Sussex, E. (10), Winson Green (10), Leicester (10), Sunderland (9), Cornwall (4), and Scalebor Park (4).

Amongst the above with low rates in 1919, the rates in 1918 had been in Wakefield (57), Winson Green (52), Hanwell (40), and 30 each in Gloucester, Bexley, and Sussex, E.

The economic conditions imposed by the war, which affected the general health of the community, were felt with exceptional severity in institutions, and especially in the Asylums of this country. In them a rising death rate, culminating in the last year of the war, was marked by an exceptional mortality from such preventible diseases as dysentery and tuberculosis, which have always been prevalent. The latter accounted with unvarying regularity for about one-sixth of all the deaths annually in the pre-war period, and at the present time for one-fourth. It is manifest that a determined effort is required to reduce this high mortality from such diseases, to which the insane would seem to be markedly prone. In some respects our Asylums, even when planned on modern lines, are not well adapted for the preventive treatment of tuberculosis, and the need for the appropriate allocation of wards according to the varied mental condition of their occupants adds to the difficulty of effective treatment. We feel sure that Asylum Authorities are alive to these difficulties, and that, so far as is possible, they will endeavour to improve the existing conditions. For in dealing with tuberculosis there should be more effective segregation of those who are its victims, so as to limit the opportunities for personal infection; whilst to every patient, whose mental condition permits, there should be afforded as much facility as possible for open-air life, and to all the improvement in nutrition and vitality afforded by a dietary that should include a sufficiency of such food accessories, as animal fats—notably milk and butter—from lack of which the vulnerability to tuberculosis is admittedly enhanced. It is true that many insane patients, when admitted, are the subjects of the disease, if not in an active at least in a latent form, and each of these may become a focus of infection to those in residence, of whom no small number acquire phthisis within the institution, many after years of residence.

Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties in County and Borough Asylums.

Thirty-three deaths in County and Borough Asylums were recorded during the year as having resulted from self-inflicted injuries.

In seventeen of the cases the suicidal act was committed whilst the patient was actually in residence in the asylum, in eight whilst the patient was away on trial, pending discharge, and in the remaining eight before the patient's admission.

The methods employed by the suicides who were in residence were by hanging in six instances, by cutting the throat in three, by precipitation and by strangulation in two each, and by suffocation, by poison, by shooting, and on the railway in one each. Four only of these patients were known to have acute suicidal tendencies, and of the others three were trusted to the extent of being allowed their parole.

The following short notes on cases are recorded to draw attention to some of the methods used by patients.

1. E. M. G., male, 44, not known to be suicidal. Whilst being shaved by an attendant who was standing behind him and shaving his throat upwards *with an ordinary razor*, the patient caught hold of the attendant's hand and the razor, jolted the razor up and brought his head downwards with a jerk. Safety razors only were provided, but *no positive order had been issued that an ordinary razor should not be used.*

2. A. R. T., female, 52, not known to be suicidal, hanged herself in a single room, when getting up in the morning, by attaching a *blind cord to a window shutter bolt* and apparently jumping off the bed. The blind cord was obtained from a blind in the day room.

3. W. P., male, 22, actively suicidal and on special caution order. Was in ward in charge of two attendants and a nurse. Patient went down to the lavatory followed by the nurse, and picked up a chamber which had been put out to be washed. As the patient refused to put down the chamber and go back to the ward the nurse left him to call the attendant. During the short time before the attendant could arrive he cut his throat with a large jagged piece of the chamber which he had broken.

4. J. C. G., female, 47. After 8 p.m. at night *managed to get into a nurse's bedroom* and to throw herself from the top part of the window to the ground below.

5. J. S. O., male, 38. Not known to be suicidal. Strangled himself in his room in a sitting position *with a towel* which he had put round his bed post to form a noose for his head. He had been allowed to keep his private towel in his room.

6. D. R. S., male, 32, on parole. Was allowed to work in and about the Medical Superintendent's house, and *had cleaned his guns after they had been used.* Whilst alone he apparently obtained a cartridge from a locked drawer, after finding the key which had been hidden in another drawer. He then loaded a gun and shot himself.

7. S. M. D., female, 22, suicidal. Poisoned herself by drinking *Jeyes' fluid* from a bottle which a nurse, who was engaged in using it for cleaning purposes, had left temporarily unattended.

8. T. H., male, 56. Not known to be suicidal. Cut his throat in a side room with a *home-made knife* which he had purchased from another patient and secreted. The knife was made of a piece of metal with a string handle.

9. A. B., female, 53. Not thought to be suicidal but had suicidal history. This patient was homicidal and slept in a single room. She was allowed to sleep in ordinary clothes for well-considered reasons. During the night she suffocated herself by *pushing pieces of linen torn from her nightdress* down her throat.

10. W. McL., male, 27, not known to be suicidal, *hanged himself during the night by his braces*, which he had fixed to a window in the dormitory in which he slept with other patients.

The following notes on other deaths caused by violence or in exceptional ways may be of interest.

G. W. R., male, 47. On December 12th, it was discovered that this man, who had a history of being a violent patient, and who was in consequence sleeping in a single room, was suffering from bruises and tenderness over the abdomen. On examination no further injuries were discovered, though the presence of fractured ribs was suspected. The man died on December 23rd, and at the *post-mortem* examination it was found that the 8th, 9th and 10th ribs on the right side had been recently fractured. Enquiries into the cause of the bruising were made by the Medical Superintendent as soon as they were discovered, and later, after the patient's death, the Coroner held an inquest and investigated the whole of the circumstances. These matters were duly reported to this Board and they decided that, as certain allegations had been made by a fellow patient with regard to the patient's treatment, and as the Visiting Committee had not thought it necessary to hold an enquiry themselves, two of the Commissioners should hold a sworn enquiry at the Asylum. This enquiry was held on January 14th, when all possible witnesses were examined on oath and all written records concerning the case were examined, with the result that the Commissioners reported that they could only come to the conclusion that the injuries were accidentally caused in a struggle between an attendant and the patient on the night of December 11th, or early on the morning of December 12th.

During the course of their enquiry, however, certain points concerning the administration of the Asylum, especially having regard to the reporting by attendants of any matters which have occurred during their period on duty, were disclosed and caused the Commissioners to conclude their report as follows :—

“We think the Visiting Committee should look into this matter at once, and that a real system of night and day reports should be introduced.

We suggest that there should be in each ward :

A day report book,
A night report book,

each fully representing the record for one day or one night, and of a size sufficient to last for six months.

These books should be taken by the attendants to the Head Attendant's office for summary by the Head Attendant, and should be shown to the Medical Officer at his morning visit, who should initial them. The summary should be presented to the Medical Superintendent daily."

By Scalding in Laundry.

G. C., female, 38, employed in the laundry for many years, and had not evinced any suicidal tendencies.

One afternoon whilst the patients were being cleared from the laundry into an adjoining ward this patient appears to have returned to the washhouse unobserved and was, a few minutes afterwards, found in a soap boiler containing boiling water. It is not known how she got into the soap boiler. The soap boilers had never been provided with any covering, their height from the ground being considered sufficient to prevent accidents. *Steps are now being taken to have the boilers covered with netting,* and arrangements are being made by which the contents can be drawn off by means of a tap.

M.R. female, 59. In almost the same circumstances as in the last case was found trying to scramble out of a cistern used for boiling clothes. She had apparently got into the cistern in order to drive out an adder which she imagined lived inside her.

By Burning.

M. F., female, 26. Whilst making up a fire *in the Deputy Chief Nurse's room* with old rags saturated with floor polish her clothes caught fire and she was very severely burned and subsequently died. This patient had only been in residence for three months and was at the time in the acute hospital. She was working in the nurse's room without medical authority, and, indeed, against the Medical Superintendent's direct orders. An enquiry into the circumstances was held by the Committee, who summarily dismissed the nurse for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

Fractured jaw and 24 fractures of ribs

W. B., male, 42, a general paralytic. A few days after removal of left upper molar tooth by the Medical Officer a fracture of the lower jaw was diagnosed. Some six days later the patient died from pneumonia, and at the *post-mortem* examination the following extraordinary conditions were found.

Fracture of lower jaw in front of the masseter on either side old standing healed fractures of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and

10th, and a double fracture of the 11th ribs on the right side with strong fibrous union.

Old standing fractures of 7th rib (one fracture), 8th (four fractures), 9th (five fractures), 10th (three fractures), and 11th (three fractures), on the left side with fibrous union.

The fracture of the jaw might, it was thought, have been caused by a sudden reflex contraction of the masseter muscles at the time of the extraction of the tooth, and the injury to the ribs could be stated, with probably absolute certainty, to have all existed for a considerably longer period than the patient's residence in the Asylum.

There was no history of accident or injury to the patient whilst he was in the Asylum.

With fracture of pelvis.

S. J. L., male, 73. A sensible patient suffering from recurrent melancholia and heart disease who had been doing light work in the boot-maker's shop. On the night preceding his death he went to bed as usual in a non-observation dormitory shared with him by four fellow patients. During the night he appears to have had some form of seizure and to have been heard to cry out by two of the other patients. In the morning he complained of pain in his back, and, whilst being helped into bed by two attendants after using the night stool, he fainted and died shortly afterwards.

At the *post-mortem* examination the pelvic cavity was found to be full of blood and extensive fracturing of the pelvis was discovered. There was no external marks of injury and no evidence that any had been sustained. *The pelvic bones were almost friable and were broken again in getting out the fractured pieces.* In giving his evidence the medical officer stated that a fall might have caused the fracture and that the only other possible cause was that another patient, and a heavy one, had sat down on him.

Ribs fractured during artificial respiration.

T. W. N., male, 69. A demented patient in feeble health, whilst eating some pudding at dinner was noticed to be breathing with difficulty, medical assistance was summoned, but though two medical officers attended at once, the patient was on their arrival pulseless and not breathing. Artificial respiration was performed for fifty minutes and breathing was re-established, but about an hour later, the patient died.

At the *post-mortem* examination it was found that the 5th right and 6th left ribs were fractured, the cause of the fractures undoubtedly being the artificial respiration.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa in County and Borough Asylums.

From the Returns furnished to us it appears that during 1919, in the 80 County and Borough Asylums, 1,722 patients were treated for dysentery and 1,041 for diarrhœa, a decrease over the numbers in 1918 of 1,180, or 40·7 per cent. in the case of the former affection, and a decrease of 1,021, or 49·5 per cent. in the latter.

Of the dysenteric patients, 751 were males, and 971 females. There recovered 1,286, died 384,* whilst 52 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 23·0 per cent.—males 22·8, females 23·2.

Of the patients who suffered from diarrhœa, 398 were males, and 643 females. There recovered 912, died 106, whilst 23 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 10·4 per cent.—males 11·0, females 10·0.

The following tables show the monthly and quarterly incidence of all *attacks* occurring in 1919 :—

Monthly Incidence.

		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
January	-	-	229 or 13·8 per cent.	147 or 14·3 per cent.	
February	-	-	249 15·0	157 15·3	
March	-	-	167 10·0	90 8·8	
April	-	-	163 9·8	70 6·8	
May	-	-	119 7·2	52 5·1	
June	-	-	100 6·0	47 4·6	
July	-	-	92 5·5	45 4·4	
August	-	-	80 4·8	33 3·2	
September	-	-	87 5·2	70 6·8	
October	-	-	115 6·9	50 4·9	
November	-	-	149 9·0	136 13·2	
December	-	-	114 6·8	129 12·6	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,664	100·0	1,026	100·0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* The apparent discrepancy between this number and that recorded in the Table of Primary Causes of Death (Part II.—Appendix A, XI.B), viz., 331, is due to the fact that the larger number includes *all* deaths with which dysentery was associated, whether as a primary or secondary cause.

Quarterly Incidence.

			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Dysentery	-	{ 1918	- 43·3	21·6	17·2	17·9
		{ 1919	- 38·8	22·9	15·6	22·7
Diarrhœa	-	{ 1918	- 37·1	26·0	21·2	15·7
		{ 1919	- 38·4	16·5	14·4	30·7

The Returns are summarised in Appendix B, Table VIII. They show that no cases of dysentery were reported from 13 Asylums, viz.:—Bracebridge, Herts, Barnsley Hall, Bucks, Carmarthen, Cambridge, Beverley, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Derby Borough, Newport, Ipswich and Brecon.

Of the 67 remaining Asylums, in 22 the total number of cases was less than 10, in 26 it ranged from 10 to 30, and in 19 it exceeded 30. The proportion per 1,000 inmates (daily average number resident) was 19·7, as compared with 32·1 in 1918 and 37·1 in 1917. In the Asylums where the dysenteric cases numbered more than 30, this ratio was 40·0 (53·9 in 1918); in those with 10 to 30 cases, it was 15·6 (16·1 in 1918); and in those with less than 10 cases, 3·5 (6·1 in 1918).

The decrease in the incidence of dysentery was very marked as compared with 1918 and still more noticeable as compared with 1917, the patients attacked in 1917 numbering 3,659 as compared with 1,722 in 1919. The reduction in cases in 1919 was fairly generally spread throughout the country with two notable exceptions, viz., Bexley Asylum, where the number of cases increased from 32 to 102, and Rainhill Asylum, where they increased from 23 to 172.

The cases of dysentery in 1919 were actually fewer than those recorded for any year since 1914, when they numbered 1,324.

Table VIII. (Appendix B.) shows that during the year 4 members of the Asylum staffs suffered from dysentery, as compared with 29 in 1918. They belonged to 3 Asylums, and the proportion of attacks was much lower than that among the patients. In 77 Asylums, where 1,490 attacks occurred, no member of the staff suffered.

Group A.—Asylums having 1,000 and more Inmates.—The number of such Asylums was 34, with a total number of inmates, 56,707. There were 1,252 cases of dysentery or 22·1 per 1,000 inmates; and the case-mortality was 21·8 per cent.

Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.—There were 34 Asylums in this category, having in all 26,188 inmates. The cases of dysentery numbered 439, or 16·8 per 1,000; and the case-mortality was 25·6 per cent.

Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.—Twelve in number, with a total of 4,320 inmates; number of cases of dysentery 31 or 7·2 per 1,000; and the case-mortality, 33·3 per cent.

		1919.				
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	Total.
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	14	14	6	—	34
	Total Inmates -	25,111	22,595	9,001	—	56,707
	„ Cases -	980	249	23	—	1,252
	Proportion per 1,000 -	39·0	11·0	2·6	—	22·1
	Case-mortality per cent. -	20·0	26·9	43·5	—	21·8
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	5	10	12	7	34
	Total Inmates -	4,066	7,991	9,189	4,942	26,188
	„ Cases -	187	212	40	—	439
	Proportion per 1,000 -	46·0	26·5	4·4	—	16·8
	Case-mortality per cent. -	26·5	21·7	42·1	—	25·6
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	—	2	4	6	12
	Total Inmates -	—	547	1,393	2,380	4,320
	„ Cases -	—	25	6	—	31
	Proportion per 1,000 -	—	45·7	4·3	—	7·2
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	20·0	100·0	—	33·3
All Groups.	Number of Asylums -	19	26	22	13	80
	Total Inmates -	29,177	31,133	19,583	7,322	87,215
	„ Cases -	1,167	486	69	—	1,722
	Proportion per 1,000 -	40·0	15·6	3·5	—	19·7
	Case-mortality per cent. -	21·1	24·3	47·0	—	23·0

We append a few memoranda, kindly furnished to us by Medical Superintendents, of their experiences regarding the occurrence of dysentery and diarrhœa in certain asylums.

Rainhill Asylum (Dr. Cowen).—A severe epidemic of dysentery occurred in April, no less than 46 patients being attacked during the month. No section of the Asylum was free from the outbreak, which was, however, most severe in the male wards at the annexe. The outbreak continued through May, a further 41 patients falling victims to the disease during that month. Only a few sporadic cases occurred during the summer, but in November the numbers attacked again assumed epidemic proportions and the outbreak had not completely died down by the end of the year, 6 cases remaining under treatment on December 31st.

The outbreak affected chiefly the infirmary wards, the epileptic wards and the male admission ward. A great proportion of the patients attacked were of a degenerative type, but a larger number than usual occurred amongst the recently admitted males.

A system of rigid isolation has been in force during the whole year. Two wards at the annexe, one for males and one for females, are set apart for patients who have suffered from dysentery. Here they remain for the remainder of their stay in the Institution.

Bacillary dysentery is treated with small and frequently repeated doses of chinolol. Amœbic dysentery by the oral administration of large doses of bismuth carbonate and hypodermic injections of emetine hydrochloride for twelve days, after which bismuth emetine iodidi is given for a further period of three weeks.

The stools of all cases are examined under the microscope as a routine practice. If after repeated examinations no pathogenic amœbæ are discovered the case is presumed to be of the bacillary type. The amœba *histolytica* was found in no fewer than 21 cases.

With regard to other facts observed it may be noted that not infrequently tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines has followed an outbreak of dysentery, and that the lesions caused by both of these diseases may be found in the intestine; sometimes, indeed, in an advanced case, it is not easy to distinguish between them.

Claybury Asylum (Dr. Barham).—During this year there have been no epidemic outbreaks, and, with the exception of October and November, when 10 and 16 cases occurred respectively, the incidence of these disorders has been less than usual. In March there was quite a localised outbreak of diarrhœa.

Although as heretofore, cases have arisen in many different wards—the great majority of cases have occurred in a few wards—notably in such wards where feeble and dirty cases are segregated. In the latter part of the year, and since, particular care has been taken to segregate old dysenteric cases. Dysentery has practically been confined to these special wards. The wards affected are mainly ground-floor wards.

All cases of diarrhœa and dysentery are treated in special wards—R.1 male side, D.1 and isolation hospital female side.

All cases of dysentery are notified on special parchments, and such cases on recovery are segregated in certain wards, and are never allowed to be transferred to other wards, except the parchment is specially endorsed by the medical officer, and only for a satisfactory reason. The laundry from these special wards is treated separately from the main laundry.

Hanwell Asylum (Dr. Daniel).—The disease (dysentery) has been prevalent throughout the year, but there have been fewer cases than in 1918; in fact the decrease in 1919 is practically 50 per cent. The greatest number of cases occurred in January and February (18 cases).

Of the 28 female wards 12 wards had no case throughout the year, and of the 19 male wards 14 wards had no case throughout the year. They were scattered mostly in the infirmary wards.

Two female patients who were attacked with dysentery in September had an attack of diarrhœa in October.

Ward 26, female, is set aside for dysentery cases, and ward 23, female, is set aside for the overflow of possible carriers. If on account of the mental condition of the patient it is not possible to treat the case in ward 26, it is isolated in a single room. On the male side all cases are treated in single rooms.

No special line of medicinal treatment is pursued, but practically all the cases have had citrated or peptonised milk as the sole diet during the acute stages.

Long Grove Asylum (Dr. Ogilvy).—There was, at the end of 1918 and the beginning of 1919, a recrudescence apparently of the epidemic which started in 1917.

On the male side the recrudescence appeared mostly in two infirmary wards (sanatorium and J.1 ward) and in a ward containing degraded patients.

On the female side it appeared in the acute refractory wards, especially the one downstairs, C.1, and also in a ward containing degraded patients and in infirmary ward.

On the male side cases are isolated in sanatorium; on the female side all are isolated in F.1 ward infirmary.

Various methods of treatment have been tried without any apparent benefit and patients are now treated dietetically.

Cheddleton Asylum (Dr. Menzies).—*Analysis of Male Cases.*—The total persons attacked is 33, of whom 9 were relapsed cases, all segregated, leaving 24 to be accounted for as follows:—

Seven of these occurred in the male semi-infirm ward. In January, 3 arose, all fatal, of whom 2 were Radcliffe (Notts Co.) cases, in

neither of which a history of dysentery existed, but in both of which signs of old chronicity were found *post mortem*. In February, 1 Radcliffe case was attacked; he recovered, but relapsed, and died in March, when old chronic dysentery was found *post mortem* in addition to the acute. In June a home case arose, in July a Radcliffe case, and in November a home case.

In the male infirmary an isolated case occurred in each of the months May, June and July, then 9 arose in October–November, the whole 12 being in one dormitory where, during most of the year, a feeble Radcliffe case was lying. He died in November, and old chronic *post-mortem* signs were found. Since his death no cases have arisen in this ward.

The other 5 cases were sporadic and unexplained, 3 in the male turbulent ward (1 in July, 2 in November), 1 in the convalescent ward in July, and 1 in a chronic working ward in November.

Analysis of Female Cases.—Twenty-two persons were attacked, of whom 10 were relapses, all segregated. Every one of the remaining 12 was a sporadic case. They occurred as follows:—

One in the admission ward, 2 in the epileptic ward, 2 in the convalescent ward, 3 in the infirmary and 4 in the phthisis ward. In no case did an interval of less than 2 months arise between any two cases in each ward, which seems to indicate a single carrier.

It should be noted that this year we have included in our clinical records, and therefore in the total, any discovered *post-mortem* who had no life signs, except 3 women in which there was merely superficial intestinal congestion.

I had hoped to give the Board full bacteriological reports of the number of cases remaining in the Asylum, because in July 1919 the Committee approved of the establishment of a small laboratory. Delay occurred over the delivery of the apparatus, and then of the media. We are still in trouble over the electrical supply to the sterilizer and incubator, and only last night (6th January 1920) a fourth series of cultures died of cold.

The method upon which we proceed is that all known old cases and contacts have their blood tested for agglutination against a stock polyvalent serum. Those which are positive in greater dilution than 1 : 20 are to have their faeces examined seven or eight times. This is the same method which is being followed in those involved in the typhoid outbreak, but these cultures also have been killed by electrical supply derangements—we have no other source of heat.

East Sussex Asylum (Dr. Taylor).—There was a slight outbreak in January, the cases occurring in (Male) Hospital, ground floor (chiefly), G.1 and H.1 and H.2 (Female), chiefly infirmary wards, debilitated patients, ground floor.

The patients were treated with B. Naphthol and Salines.

Two patients who suffered from dysentery during the year had previously had an attack of diarrhoea.

Female cases suffering from dysentery are treated in A.1 ward and retained there until all acute symptoms have subsided. Patients on the male side are treated in G.1 ward.

The precautions to prevent the spread of dysentery recommended by the Board of Control in their circular letter of January last have been adopted, and judging from the small number of cases which have occurred since, these precautions would appear to be efficacious.

An exhaustive study of dysentery in Wakefield Asylum by Dr. Shaw Bolton will be found in the Supplement to this Report, see p. 93.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals, 13 in number, continue to discharge their useful functions with efficiency, and to afford to private patients of all classes suitable accommodation and skilled medical treatment.

On the 1st January 1919, there were resident in them 2,395 patients and 127 voluntary boarders, and during the year under review 733 patients and 278 boarders had been admitted, 575 patients discharged, and 196 patients had died. In two cases deaths were the result of suicidal acts, which do not call for any special comment.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions amounted to 44·4 per cent., and that of deaths of patients to the average number resident to 8·1 per cent.

The numbers resident on the 1st January, 1920, were 2,357 patients and 161 voluntary boarders.

STATE CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.—Those members of our Board who paid the annual visit to this Institution in July 1919 reported very favourably as to its general administration and management.

The number of patients resident was 592, of whom 444 were males and 148 females.

Two blocks were unoccupied.

Rampton Criminal Asylum, Rampton.—In view of the contemplated evacuation of this Asylum, and its proposed transfer to the Board for the purposes of a State Institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, the usual visit which is annually paid by members of the Board did not take place.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.—The member of the Board who visited this most useful institution in April 1919, reported very favourably upon the conditions which prevailed in regard to the care and general surroundings of the patients.

The numbers on the books of the Hospital were 258 (45 of whom were officers), an increase of 33 on the figures of last year.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.—Visited by members of our Board in September 1919, the D. Block at Netley Hospital was found to be very well maintained. Although all the rooms are kept in readiness for occupation there were but 21 patients in residence at the time of the visit. They were all recently admitted cases, D. Block being used not as a hospital for permanent detention, but as a receiving house for insane soldiers prior (in default of a speedy recovery and discharge) to their

transfer to other institutions. As many as 2,396 patients had been admitted during the eleven months that had elapsed since the last visit.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

During 1919 the number of houses licensed for the reception of persons of unsound mind has been reduced by one, by the closing of Riverhead House, Sevenoaks, a Provincial House. On January 1st, 1920, there were 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 40 Provincial Houses licensed by justices, for the reception of patients under the Lunacy Acts.

The following table gives the total numbers, classification, and distribution of patients detained in these houses on the 1st January 1920 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	465	959	1,424
Pauper - - - -	12	61	73
In Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	412	867	1,279
Pauper - - - -	161	311	472
Total - - - -	1,050	2,198	3,248

These figures show that there was a decrease of 8 in the total number of patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and of 64 in those in the provinces.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders, there were 109 residing in these houses as voluntary boarders, namely, 34 in the Metropolitan, and 75 in the Provincial. The proportion of private patients and voluntary boarders in these houses is 19·0 per cent., and 40·4 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in institutions for persons of unsound mind.

Eight deaths from suicide of patients in these houses occurred during the year, but of these the suicidal act in one instance occurred before admission, and in two cases whilst the patients were on leave of absence.

The only case that calls for comment is that of a male patient, who was in one of these houses as a voluntary boarder, and whom it became necessary to place under a reception order. On the same day as the reception order was made the patient was found in the late afternoon dead in his bed with a pool of blood beside him, and a pocket knife on the floor. With this he had severed the right femoral artery and vein in the groin.

Although in the medical certificate the patient was said to be obsessed with impulses to kill himself but lacked the courage to do so, and to have said that he ought to be put in a lethal chamber, he was not considered by the Medical Officer as suicidal. He had been searched six weeks previously on admission as a voluntary boarder, but had not been searched again, and it was assumed that he had retained possession of the penknife. The Board were of opinion that it was unfortunate that greater precautions were not taken to keep the patient under continuous supervision, and to remove any dangerous article from his possession in view of the suicidal tendencies mentioned in the certificate.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Clarence Lodge.—On the death of Mr. G. P. Thwaites, on November 20th, 1919, Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites became the sole licensee.

Elm Lodge.—After the death of Dr. F. Watson on June 15th, 1919, Mrs. Josephine E. Watson continued to carry on the house as sole licensee, and Dr. R. L. Ridge, of Enfield, became the Visiting Medical Officer.

Mead House.—The name of Dr. Reginald J. Stilwell was substituted for that of Miss Isabel Martin.

Moorcroft and Wood End Houses.—The name of Dr. G. W. B. James was added to the licences of these houses.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Bailbrook House.—The licence of this house was altered so as to permit the reception of not more than 6 male and 40 female patients, the aggregate number to remain as before at 44.

Laverstock House.—The licence of this house was transferred from Dr. E. C. Plummer, Dr. J. O. March, and Mrs. Constance B. C. Plummer, to Dr. J. O. March and Dr. G. A. Jackson.

Littleton Hall.—The name of Dr. H. G. L. Haynes has been added to the licence.

The Pleasaunce.—The name of Miss E. M. McKay has been added to the licence as resident licensee.

Riverhead House.—Dr. H. Monro surrendered the licence of this house on the 21st September 1919.

Redlands.—Mrs. S. L. Harmer died on 20th October 1919. She had been one of the licensees of this house since its opening in 1892, having carried it on since the death of her husband in 1894 with her son, Dr. W. A. Harmer, who remains as sole licensee.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

It will be observed from the following table, that the number of patients recorded as under Single Care on the first of January 1920 shows a decrease of 18 on the figures of the previous year.

The number of admissions into Single Care during the past year viz. : 244, is an increase of 82 over the number admitted in 1918, but there were 226 discharges or removals in the former as against 155 in the latter period.

Single Patient Statistics, 1919.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1st January 1919	-	-	-	138	354	492
Number admitted in 1919	-	-	-	64	180	244
				202	534	736
				M.	F.	Total.
Discharged and removed	-	57	169	226		
Died	-	11	25	36		
				68	194	262
Number on 1st January 1920	-	-	-	134	340	474

These patients, generally quiet and orderly and frequently chronic in type, have all been seen once by a member of the Board and where it was considered advisable two visits have been paid. They do not, however, include those patients who have been found lunatic by inquisition, none of whom have we visited.

The conditions and surroundings in which we found these patients were, with but little exception, suitable and good.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions, undertaken on our order, were successful :—

R. v. Wilfrid R. Smith.—The defendant, a night attendant at the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, who had been dismissed from the service for an alleged assault on a patient, one S. M., on January 6th, 1919, was charged before the Justices sitting at Leicester on April 5th, when he pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and a statutory penalty of 5*l.* (without costs) was imposed.

R. v. Harry Jones.—The defendant, an attendant at the Monmouthshire Asylum, Abergavenny, who had been suspended and was subsequently dismissed from the service for an alleged assault upon and ill-usage of a patient, one A. J., was prosecuted at the Abergavenny Police Court on July 9th when he was convicted and fined 10*l.* and 5*l.* costs.

R. v. Elizabeth Russell Crawford.—Miss Elizabeth Russell Crawford, of the Nightingale Nursing Home, St. Mark's Square, Regent's Park, appeared before Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Stipendiary Magistrate sitting at Marylebone Police Court on July 9th, in answer to four summonses. She was charged with breaches of Section 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in that she, in contravention of that Section, for payment took charge of and received to board or lodge four lunatics or alleged lunatics, one at 21, Albert Road, Regent's Park, and three at 5, St. Mark's Square, Regent's Park, in an unlicensed house without reception orders or certificates.

The proceedings were instituted consequent upon a report made by Dr. Francis H. Edwards, the Medical Superintendent of Camberwell House, after visiting the premises and examining certain persons residing there, and alleged to be lunatics, under an order made in pursuance of Section 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. Mr. Cecil Whiteley prosecuted, and Mr. F. J. Newman represented the defendant. The defendant, who elected to be dealt with summarily, pleaded not guilty, but subsequently withdrew that plea and pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate inflicted a fine of 25*l.* and 2½ guineas costs in respect of each summons, making a total fine of 100*l.* and 10 guineas costs.

R. v. Gertrude Dutton.—Miss Gertrude Dutton of "The Homestead," Tankerton, appeared at St. Augustine's Petty Sessions, Canterbury, on August 9th, 1919, in answer to certain charges preferred against her under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts. There were four summonses:—

- (1) The first charged the defendant with an offence under Section 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in respect to one D.H., a lunatic or alleged lunatic.
- (2) The second alleged an offence under the same Act and section in respect to one J., a lunatic or alleged lunatic.
- (3) The third was for an alleged offence under Sub-section 3 of the said section in regard to the said D.H. and J.
- (4) The fourth summons was for having acted in contravention of the provisions of Section 51 (1) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, in respect to F.S., E.W., A.S., and I.H., alleged defectives.

The proceedings were instituted consequent upon a report made by Dr. Michael Abdy Collins, the Medical Superintendent of Kent County Asylum, Chartham, after visiting "The Homestead," under an order made in pursuance of Section 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The defendant was convicted and fined 10*s.* upon each summons, 2*l.* in all.

The Bench was impressed by the defendant's plea, that she was engaged in a charitable undertaking, and expressed the opinion that for this reason it was not a serious breach of the law.

R. v. Patricia Annie Leigh.—In July 1919, it came to our knowledge that, prior to her admission into St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, Mrs. L. R., a person of unsound mind, had been received on September 6th, 1918, by Miss Leigh into her house at 31, Clarendon Square, Leamington, without reception order and certificates and that payment had been made to Miss Leigh in respect of the board, lodging and taking charge of the patient from the date of her reception until the 21st of June following. Under these circumstances she was prosecuted for a breach of Section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The case was heard before the Justices at Leamington on September 15th, 1919, when the defendant was convicted and fined 20*l.* and 10*l.* 8*s.* costs.

The defendant had been previously convicted of a similar offence in relation to another person of unsound mind, in October 1909, when she was fined 5*l.* and costs.

R. v. Annie Griffin.—Mrs. Annie Griffin appeared before the Petty Sessional Court at Mark Cross on October 14th, 1919, in answer to a summons alleging that she had, for payment, taken charge of a lunatic, one E. J. B., in an unlicensed house, contrary to the provisions of Section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. Wardley. On the conclusion of the case and after some consideration the defendant was convicted and fined 2*l.* 2*s.* The chairman stated that they did not propose to make an order for costs against Mrs. Griffin as they considered that a technical offence only had been committed by her, and that the fine should be allocated to the Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions for costs.

The following prosecutions undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees of Asylums were successful:—

R. v. Alford.—Bessie Alford, a charge nurse at the Exeter City Asylum, was suspended from duty on December 25th, 1918, for an alleged assault on a patient, one G. G., on that date; she was prosecuted, convicted, and fined 2*l.* on January 14th, 1919, and was dismissed from the service on the following day.

R. v. Ethel R. Robertson.—Ethel R. Robertson, a nurse at the East Riding Asylum, Beverley, was on November 12th, 1919, dismissed from the service for an alleged assault on a patient, one K.H. on that date, and was charged with the offence at the East Riding Police Court on December 20th, 1919. The Justices said that the case was a serious one and expressed satisfaction at the attitude of the Visiting Committee in instituting proceedings. Having regard, however, to the financial position of the defendant, and taking into consideration the fact that she was a war widow, they, whilst finding the defendant guilty, only imposed the minimum fine of 2*l.*

Mental Deficiency.

The Summary of mentally defective patients under care, appearing on the following page, shows that on the 1st January 1920 they numbered 10,129 (males 4,453, females 5,676).

Compared with the same date a year previously, there was an increase of 71 in State Institutions, of 434 in Certified Institutions, of 938 in Poor Law Institutions (approved under Section 37), of 27 in Certified Houses, and of 25 under Guardianship.

As regards the patients in the various branches of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Certified Institution, these figures include only those who are dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Deducting from the total of these figures a decrease of 52 in Approved Homes, a net increase of 1,443 patients under care is shown.

Ascertainment.—In our last year's report we pointed out that very few Local Authorities had made much progress with the primary duty of ascertainment, and we urged them to undertake this work at the earliest possible moment. We felt that although the war and its consequences, and also the financial restrictions imposed by section 47 of the Mental Deficiency Act, had hitherto rendered it impossible to make provision for defectives, yet this enforced delay might be utilised by Local Authorities in obtaining knowledge of the numbers and classes of defectives in their respective areas which would enable them to formulate Schemes, either singly or in combination with other Local Authorities, for the provision of such accommodation as would be necessary in the future.

The response to this appeal with regard to ascertainment has been extraordinarily varied, and in some cases far from satisfactory.

Eleven Authorities have returned no answer at all to the circulars which were sent out, others have sent answers from which we can only conclude that their search for defectives has been perfunctory. Others show misapprehension of the questions on the form circulated, thus rendering their returns of little value. Some Local Authorities state that their ascertainment is "complete" when the numbers returned are so small as to make it certain that many defectives must have been overlooked. The differences of the ratio of cases ascertained as "subject to be dealt with" to the population is so great that any average taken on the returns would be misleading. The highest return, probably based on a misunderstanding of the questions asked, gives 3.55 per thousand of the population, and from this there is a gradual decline in the ratio of cases returned to nil. We are therefore inclined to base an estimate of the probable percentage of the population who will eventually be found "subject to be dealt with,"

SUMMARY of MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PATIENTS on 1st January 1920.

(Registered by the Board of Control.)

Where maintained.	Received under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.										Received outside the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.			Total of all Mental Defectives.		
	Under Orders (secs. 5-9).		Not under Orders (sec. 3).		Total.											
	Non-criminal.		Criminal.		M.	F.	M.	F.	T.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
In State Institutions -	1	54	32	68	—	3	33	125	158	—	—	33	125	158		
In Certified Institutions -	827	1,616	236	163	1,306	915	2,369	2,694	5,063	774	1,174	3,143	3,868	7,011		
In Certified Institutions (sec. 37).	731	1,055	141	50	61	62	933	1,167	2,100	—	—	933	1,167	2,100		
In Certified Houses -	2	2	—	—	127	97	129	99	228	30	54	159	153	312		
In Approved Homes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	174	84	174	258		
Under Guardianship or Notified.	60	143	—	—	18	11	78	154	232	23*	35*	101	189	290		
Total -	1,621	2,870	409	281	1,512	1,088	3,542	4,239	7,781	911	1,437	4,453	5,676	10,129		

* Notified cases (sec. 51).

on the returns made by certain Local Authorities where we believe that the ascertainment has been thorough and conducted under the direction of persons who have had large experience of mental defect.

Some detailed considerations of the ascertainment returns may, however, be useful. We will take first the County Boroughs.

Of the County Boroughs, one is so far numerically in advance of all the others as to demand being placed in a group by itself and as to raise a suspicion that cases now in receipt of Poor Law Relief or cases which come under the Elementary Education (Epileptic and Defective Children) Act have been included. This County Borough (Group I.) reports 2.43 per thousand of the population as "subject to be dealt with." The rest of the Boroughs may be grouped as below.

Group II. consists of eight County Boroughs who report over 0.5 per thousand as "subject to be dealt with," and all except one of them state that their ascertainment is complete. We have reason to believe that the work of ascertainment in these towns has been carefully carried out by men and women who have wide experience of defectives, and we are therefore inclined to believe that in these districts nearly all the cases *at present* subject to be dealt with have been ascertained. But we wish to point out that it would be fallacious to assume that the basis of 0.5 per thousand would be a safe basis for estimating the provision that will be necessary in the near future. It is within our knowledge that in this group a large number of defectives are being temporarily dealt with by Poor Law Authorities, and we feel sure that in the future many of these will be handed over to the care of the Mental Deficiency Committees who alone have sufficient powers to protect them adequately and continuously. Further, we believe that as soon as the Local Education Authorities are in a position to carry out the full provision of Special Schools this will inevitably lead to more cases being reported to the Mental Deficiency Committees and thus becoming "subject to be dealt with." It is significant that out of this group of eight boroughs who have found the most defectives, all but one of them have Special Schools. Of the total number 1,452, ascertained in these eight boroughs, 686 have been reported by the Local Education Authority. In one of these boroughs where the special schools have a relatively large accommodation, 365 cases were reported by the Local Education Authority out of a total of 576 cases ascertained.

It should further be noted that the Special School accommodation in these Towns is certainly not yet sufficient to deal with the total numbers of mentally defective children, so that even here we may expect a further increase in the number of cases reported.

The third Group consists of 16 boroughs, which have found less than 0.5 but over 0.25 per thousand of the population.

The figures in this group vary more than in the last and range from .482 per thousand to .268. In this group, of the total numbers ascertained, 1,037, no less than 709 were notified by Local Education Authorities. Twelve out of the 16 Local Authorities in this group have Special Schools. In five of these returns it looks as if very nearly every case ascertained had been notified by the Local Education Authority. While two Authorities in Group II. have had no cases notified by Local Education Authorities, only one Local Education Authority in Group III. has failed to notify any cases. Seven of the 16 of which this group is composed report their ascertainment as complete, while nine are either doubtful or acknowledge that it is incomplete.

Group IV. consists of the remaining 30 County Boroughs who have found less than 0.25 per thousand. Fifteen acknowledge that their ascertainment is incomplete or are doubtful about it. The numbers ascertained vary greatly, ranging from .241 per thousand to nil. Four Authorities have not ascertained a single case, while two report only one each, though one of these Authorities states that its ascertainment is complete.

Again, in nine cases the Local Education Authority seems to have notified nearly all and in four cases more than the number of cases reported as "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority. Only seven out of this group of 30 Authorities have Special Schools.

Included in this group are two Authorities who have given an estimate of the numbers they think they will have to provide for, but such figures are worthless when not based on ascertainment.

We do not think that it would be safe to base any conclusions as to the probable amount of accommodation needed for defectives on the figures returned by the Local Authorities forming Groups III. and IV., but we think, allowing for an increase in the manner suggested above, some working basis may be gained by a study of Group II. Before making any suggestions we will, however, consider the figures supplied by the County Councils.

Here, again, we have one Local Authority, Group I., so far ahead of the others as to suggest some misunderstanding of what constitutes a defective "subject to be dealt with." This Local Authority reports a number of defectives equal to 3.55 per thousand.

Adopting the same grouping as we did for the County Boroughs, we find six Local Authorities whose returns exceed 1 per thousand of the population ranging from 1.932 to 1.001.

The points to be noted about Group II. are: (1) that out of a total number of cases 3,178 ascertained, 494 have apparently been notified by Local Education Authorities, though two of these Local Authorities have had *no* cases from Local Educa-

tion Authorities, and only two Authorities have Special Schools within their areas; (2) the ratios of defectives to the population are very near together for these six Local Authorities, and we know that at least two of them have carried out their ascertainment with knowledge and thoroughness. This gives a certain degree of reliability to the figures in this group, though allowance must be made for a gradual increase for the reasons stated when considering Group II. of the County Boroughs.

It is rather striking that only one of these six reports their ascertainment as complete.

Group III. consists of three Authorities who have found just over 0·5 per thousand of their populations. They all state that their ascertainment is not complete. In one case the Local Education Authority has not notified any defectives, but in the other two 139 have been notified by Local Education Authorities out of a total of 285. There are Special Schools in both these areas. In both these instances we can feel sure that the ascertainment has, as far as it has gone, been carried out with knowledge and thoroughness.

Group IV. consists of 13 Local Authorities who have found under 0·5 but over 0·25 per thousand of the population. The ratios per thousand vary in this group from ·49 to ·26. Five Authorities state that their ascertainment is complete, four are doubtful, two acknowledge that it is incomplete, and two do not answer the question. In five instances no cases have been reported by the Local Education Authorities, and in the remaining 8 instances, out of 2,336, 1,891 have been notified by Local Education Authorities. But in one instance included in the above the Local Education Authority has notified 16 more cases than the number given as "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority. In this group of 13 Local Authorities 5 have Special Schools.

Group V. consists of the remaining 34 Local Authorities, who have found less than 0·25 per thousand of the population. Seventeen acknowledge that their ascertainment is incomplete, 5 are doubtful about it, 1 does not answer the question, while 11 state that it is complete. The ratios of numbers ascertained vary greatly, ranging from ·217 to nil per thousand. Six Authorities have not yet ascertained a single case and send vague estimates of the numbers expected. In 11 instances the Local Education Authorities have failed to report any cases, but of the remaining 23 authorities who return between them 596 cases, 222 have been notified by Local Education Authorities. In 7 instances the Local Education Authorities seem to have notified all, or nearly all, the cases reported. Out of the 34 Local Authorities in this group 11 have Special Schools.

With such varying figures and with the knowledge that many of the Local Authorities have hardly begun the work of ascertainment, it may seem doubtful if any satisfactory estimate can be formed of the number of defectives who will be found

subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act. But to be able to obtain some rough estimate of the numbers for whom provision will be necessary is most important for Local Authorities, and we feel that a working basis may be obtained by considering Group II. of the Counties and Group II. of the County Boroughs. In comparing these groups it is seen that the Boroughs have roughly speaking only reported about half the number of cases relatively to the population that the Counties have. We think this may be to some extent accounted for by the fact that, in rural districts, defectives remain longer in their homes and are therefore ascertained by the Local Authorities; whereas in large industrial centres they become dependent on the Poor Law much earlier in their careers. All the 6 Counties in Group II. have reported over 1 per thousand, while 8 Boroughs in the corresponding Group have only reported a little over 0·5 per thousand. Taking into consideration the approach of Poor Law Reform, we feel that it is more than probable that in the future the Authority for the Care of the Mentally Defective will become responsible for a large number of the defectives in the Poor Law Institutions of these large towns, and this would at least double the number of cases subject to be dealt with. As an instance of this, we will quote one County Borough where there is a Poor Law Colony for the Mentally Defective in which there are some 600 patients, only about 130 of whom are at present dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act. Added to this we have the certainty that the fuller operation of the Elementary Education (Epileptic and Defective Children) Act will result in the notification of many more defectives. We therefore believe that any Local Authority who are considering provision for defectives might safely estimate that accommodation will be needed in the near future for at least 1 per thousand of the population.

It could hardly be expected, while the work of ascertainment is so incomplete, that many Local Authorities would take the further step of formulating a Scheme for the provision of accommodation for defectives. In the last few months, however, a fair number have been seriously considering the question, and we have had some 15 different schemes before us. These are mostly in the direction of buying an estate on which a Country House or an empty Workhouse is situated, with the idea of using the existing building as the nucleus of a colony, and gradually adding Homes or Villas for different types of defectives as soon as building becomes possible. Few schemes have as yet been completed, but we shall hope to be able to report that several of the institutions contemplated will be opened next year. One of the first questions which arises directly a Local Authority has a scheme under consideration is the possible advantage of combining with other Local Authorities and also with the Local Education Authorities.

The position may be shortly stated as follows.

A Mental Deficiency Authority under the Act has no duties in respect of children between the ages of 7 and 16 years unless they have been notified to them under section 2 (2) of the Act by the Local Education Authority.

Under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 and 1914, the duty of making provision for the education of educable defective children between the ages of 7 and 16 years is imposed on the Local Education Authority. Such children are defined as children who not being imbecile and not merely dull and backward are by reason of mental or physical defect incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in the ordinary schools; they are also within the definition of "feeble-minded persons," in section 1 (c) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

This duty may be carried out by the constitution of special classes in Elementary Schools or in Special Day Schools or in Special Schools where such children can be boarded and lodged.

Owing to the war, neither Local Education Authorities nor Local Mental Deficiency Committees have been able to make full provision for the defectives for whom they are respectively responsible. Many Local Authorities are now taking steps to carry out the duties imposed on them in respect of defectives, both children and adults, and are asking to be advised how to proceed.

It is generally agreed that large institutions are to be preferred from the point of view, not only of economy in initial cost and in maintenance, but also of efficiency, organisation and classification. To secure such provision, co-operation between the different Local Authorities under the Mental Deficiency Act will frequently be important. It is also desirable to secure co-operation between such Authorities and Local Education Authorities (in so far as the latter have to provide residential school accommodation) for the additional reason that the cases dealt with by the two types of Authority tend to merge as regards both age and degree of mental defect.

Some doubt exists if, and to what extent, there can be financial co-operation between Local Authorities or between Committees of Local Authorities, constituted for different purposes, in carrying out their duties and powers. We have, therefore, submitted a case to the Law Officers of the Crown asking to be advised on the various legal points likely to arise in connection with effective co-operation.

Education and Training of Defectives—The mentally-defective child is not necessarily of no industrial value. How great that value may be depends entirely upon the training the child receives, and this is, we are glad to find, becoming

more generally understood. It is fortunate that the greatest industrial value of the defective is co-incident with his greatest happiness, which, even more than in the case of the normal individual, depends on his being usefully and regularly employed. A skilful teacher will train her boys and girls not only with a view to developing their intellects, but so that the actual training they receive shall give them accomplishments which will be a definite asset when they have left the school-room. The defective child acquires knowledge slowly and with difficulty, and it is therefore of extreme importance that everything it learns should be of use to it.

Even in the best of our English institutions it does not yet appear to be understood of how much manual training imbeciles and idiots are capable. All who can use their limbs can, when young, be trained to perform simple actions, and this to their great advantage; these actions may as well be useful as useless. The greatest kindness and tenderness are shown by the nurses in charge of helpless children, and it is to be hoped that, as time goes on, some of the energy now put into doing things for patients may be directed to teaching them to do things for themselves. The Board's "Rules for the Staffing of Teaching Departments in Institutions" are now in force, and are resulting in a gradual rise in the qualifications of teachers, many of whom avail themselves of the facilities now offered for increasing their knowledge of their subject and the best methods of applying what they know.

Voluntary Associations.—There are now throughout the country 45 Voluntary Associations for the care of the Mentally Defective, all of them being affiliated to the Central Association, and many of them having been brought into life or assisted in their birth by that body. Their work has been extremely arduous, and has been of the greatest assistance to those Local Authorities who have taken advantage of their help and have encouraged their formation. The area of the country which is covered by their efforts is now great, but there are still some of the larger Local Authorities who, either through lack of energy on the part of voluntary workers in their districts or through lack of encouragement on their own part, have no such excellent assistance. That the work is now becoming formidable is shown by the fact that during the year 1918-19 Associations dealt with no fewer than 12,714 defectives, 4,581 of whom were under statutory supervision and guardianship, or dealt with in other ways by Local Authorities or Poor Law Guardians. The remaining 8,133 were helped as Voluntary cases, and thus kept in touch with the Associations.

Voluntary Associations can be more especially of assistance to Local Authorities in their duty of ascertainment. They are frequently in a position to hear of cases needing protection and help earlier than a statutory committee could, and they are

more in touch with people of the middle classes who may be in sore need of help, but who would be very loth to ask assistance from Local Authorities or their officers. They can be of great help to Local Authorities in keeping their ascertainment up to date.

Another most important work undertaken is that of supervision, and we hope that Local Authorities will avail themselves of this help more than they have done in the past, especially with regard to cases with which either it is unnecessary, or they are, at the moment, unable to deal. The case of children excluded from school may be specially mentioned, as it is very necessary by personal visitation to come to a decision as to the best method of dealing with them before it is too late to bring them under the Act by notification by Local Education Authorities.

The Board are continually urging co-operation between Local Authorities and Local Education Authorities with a view to simplifying the methods of dealing with defective children who come under one or other authority, and if possible treating them in one institution and under one set of teachers and, as a means to this end, would press for adequate representation of Education Committees on Voluntary Associations.

At the same time the Board would point out to these Associations that defectives of every class and grade are equally in need of their help and that, perhaps, those of the lowest grade need it even more than others, as, at present, there is little institutional accommodation for them.

Central Association.—The Central Association continues to extend its valuable work and has been most active in organising a system by which Secretaries of Voluntary Associations, teachers, social workers, &c., may be given a thorough and up-to-date training in the duties they have undertaken. Short courses for teachers in schools and institutions have been held in London, Birmingham and Colchester, and have been attended by 145 teachers. A series of lectures to teachers and social workers, a short course for secretaries of Voluntary Associations, and special lectures for workers have been held in London, and workers have been trained at the office for periods up to three months.

Voluntary Associations have been formed or restarted in Luton, Bath, Nottingham, Lincoln, Central and East Lancashire, Suffolk, Portsmouth and Willesden. Negotiations for new organisations are taking place for North Lancashire, Herefordshire, Walsall, Chesterfield and other areas.

Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the Conference held in the autumn, which was attended by some 1,000 delegates from Local Associations, Local Education Authorities, Boards of Guardians and Societies.

Administration of Grants.—In pursuance of the duty imposed on the Board the following grants were made in the financial year ending 31st March 1919 and 1920 respectively :—

	Year ending 31st March,					
	1919.			1920.		
	—			—		
1. <i>Grants to Local Authorities</i> (section 47) :—						
Number of Local Authorities						
who received grants	-	109			110	
Total amount paid—						
On behalf of non-	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
criminal defectives	-	63,313	17 2	94,672	5 8	
On behalf of criminal						
defectives	- - -	9,363	0 0	13,571	3 9	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£72,676	17 2	108,243	9 5	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
2. <i>Contributions towards Ex-</i> <i>penses of Societies</i> (section 48) :—						
Number of Societies who						
received grants	- -	26		31		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Total amount paid	- -	£2,761	16 8	3,953	11 8	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
3. <i>Grants for Research</i> (section 41 (p)) :—						
Amounts paid :—						
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Dr. D. Orr	- - -	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Sir F. W. Mott, M.D.	-	50	0 0	450	0 0	
Dr. G. A. Watson	- -	75	0 0	150	0 0	
Miss L. G. Fildes, M.A.	-	250	0 0	300	0 0	
Dr. J. F. E. Prideaux	-	—		250	0 0	
Cardiff Boro' Mental						
Hospital	- - -	—		200	0 0	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£525	0 0	1,500	0 0	

Although, as will be seen elsewhere, the larger number of patients under care during the year under review has led to a proportionate increase in expenditure, an important factor producing the great difference between the payments to Local Authorities for 1919 and 1920 has been the unavoidable increase in maintenance rates due to increasing salaries and high cost of living.

It is impossible to over-estimate the advantages resulting from the grant of money towards the expenses of Voluntary Associations. The work of these bodies, much of which can only be done by kindly philanthropic action, is proving to be of the greatest possible value to work under the Mental Deficiency Act.

With regard to money given for research work, the grant to Dr. Orr is awarded to enable him to continue his investigations into the action of bacterial poisons upon the nervous system. The grant to Sir F. W. Mott enables him to print and illustrate his work on "The living nerve cell," to obtain certain appliances for illustrating and teaching methods of research, and to continue his investigations into dementia præcox and into certain matters affecting metabolism in epilepsy. Dr. G. A. Watson also is directing his attention to dementia præcox, and extending his research into some matters relating to central neuritis and certain coarse lesions of the brain. Miss Lucy G. Fildes, whilst continuing her inquiry into the nature of mental defect in juveniles, and endeavouring to originate improvement in existing methods for their grading, is also extending her research into the cause of moral imbecility. The grant to Dr. J. F. E. Prideaux is a new one given to assist him in his study of the psycho-galvanic reaction, further light on which is likely to be of service in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and allied disorders. Lastly, the money given to the Visiting Committee of the Cardiff Borough Asylum is granted to assist them in maintaining their chemical laboratory, where much valuable research work into the chemical aspect of brain disease is carried on.

Temporary Buildings.

It is very difficult for Local Authorities to undertake any kind of building operations at present, nor is it likely that the difficulty will be less for some considerable time to come. They are thus limited in providing institutions to the use of existing buildings which they may be able to acquire by lease or purchase, and to increasing their accommodation by the use of temporary buildings such as army huts.

On seeking the approval of the Board for utilising the latter, it must be borne in mind that, while the warmth, comfort and general well being of the patients must be considered, due precautions must also be taken for their safety in case of fire. The following points in the construction of temporary buildings may be mentioned :—

(1) The buildings as a rule should be of one storey only.

(2) The foundations should be of solid brickwork or concrete.

(3) No timber used in the construction of walls or roofs should be left exposed in the interior, but should be covered with approved fire-resisting material.

(4) The floors should, preferably, be of solid concrete overlaid with boards, wood blocks, or other suitable

covering. If constructed of boards on wood joists, the space under them should be entirely closed by brickwork or otherwise, the space being adequately ventilated. The top soil should be removed and be replaced by a layer of concrete, ashes, or suitable dry rubble.

(5) If independent stoves are used, special precautions must be observed to isolate the stove and flue pipes from near contact with any combustible material.

(6) Exits should be of such a number and in such positions as would facilitate exit from all parts of the building in the event of fire.

(7) Sanitary conveniences should preferably be provided with water services and be connected with a water-borne system of drainage.

(8) Sufficient fire-fighting appliances should be provided.

(9) Felting, either as covering or lining, must be excluded.

(10) If these buildings are not to be used for sleeping accommodation certain of the regulations would not be insisted on.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In their last Report the Board, whilst regretting that in consequence of the conditions which had prevailed during the war, their best endeavours to give full effect to the provisions of the Act in regard to the establishment of State Institutions had been so long delayed, at the same time expressed a confident hope that, ere long, considerable provision would be made for dealing with defectives requiring State institutional care. Although this hope has only to some extent been fulfilled, they venture to think that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they have been faced, some advance at least has been made in the desired direction. Moreover, the arrangements now in progress will, they feel satisfied, result in the near future in the provision of well-equipped and greatly increased accommodation for defectives of both sexes who require a stricter supervision and discipline than can be obtained in ordinary institutions.

At the end of last year (1918) the State Institution at Farmfield for 90 females, which was opened in December, 1914, was practically fully occupied.

Negotiations in reference to the temporary transfer to the Board of an unused prison, in aid of further accommodation for State Institution defectives, had resulted in the loan of Warwick Prison by the Prison Commissioners for a limited

period. The necessary financial authority had been obtained in regard to equipment and staffing, and early in this year provision was made for 50 female defectives, by opening a part of these premises.

It was the intention of the Board, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, to open another part of the prison for the reception of 50 male defectives, and to increase by 50 the accommodation already provided there for females.

In the spring of last year, the possibility (bearing in mind the necessity for national economies) of reducing the provision made by the State for the accommodation of criminal lunatics at Broadmoor and Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylums, was under the consideration of the authorities. In the result, and with this object in view, a suggestion was made to the Board that, having regard to the large number of vacancies which existed in the County and Borough asylums (consequent upon the conditions which had been brought about by the war) as well as the vacant accommodation which was available at Broadmoor, it might be possible to distribute amongst the County and Borough asylums such of the inmates in Broadmoor and Rampton as were considered suitable for transfer, and to remove from Rampton to Broadmoor the rest of the Rampton patients, leaving Rampton vacant and available for other State services, such as a State Institution for defectives.

In view of this suggestion Members of the Board visited Rampton with a view to considering its suitability for such purpose.

Rampton comprises an estate of some 173 acres; the building has accommodation for 220 males (2 blocks) and 70 females (1 block)—a total of 290 beds, including 135 single rooms; and the site allows for a large expansion of the accommodation. The central service arrangements have been made on a scale appropriate to a large institution. The Board were impressed as to the suitability of Rampton for a State institution. It appeared to them that with some additional buildings for females it would meet their requirements for many years, and that if they acquired it, they would be in a position to dispense at once with Moss Side and Warwick and also with Farmfield in the course of 18 months or two years.

As the result of very careful consideration by the Home Office, the Board and the Medical Superintendents of Broadmoor and Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylums, the proposal was considered to be one which could be carried out to the advantage of the State and without detriment to the interests of the patients, and that the circumstances were such as not to justify the retention of Rampton as a second Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Under these circumstances the Treasury concurred in the utilization of Rampton Criminal Lunatic Asylum as a State Institution for defectives, and the disposal

of Moss Side State Institution, considering also that such a course would result in considerable economies.

It may be mentioned that it is proposed in the meantime to hand over Moss Side to the Ministry of Pensions to be used as a Colony for the treatment of epileptic patients who are under the care of the Ministry.

Active arrangements are in progress for the transfer of Rampton to the Board, and early in 1920, Rampton will cease to be a Criminal Lunatic Asylum and will be under the administration of the Board as a State Institution for defectives of dangerous or violent propensities with accommodation for some 200 males and 70 females. The proposed opening of a part of Warwick Prison for 50 male defectives of violent or dangerous propensities was, of course, not proceeded with.

Moss Side State Institution, Maghull, near Liverpool, which at the end of 1918 was still in the occupation of soldier patients suffering from functional nervous disorders, was handed back to the Board by the Military Authorities in August, 1919.

Upon the evacuation of Moss Side by the Military Authorities temporary arrangements were immediately made to accept a limited number of male defectives there, and Dr. Rees Thomas, the Medical Superintendent of Moss Side, who had been serving in the R.A.M.C. in Mesopotamia and India since May, 1915, returned for duty to the institution in November, 1919.

The following tables show the actual numbers of patients who were in residence at Farmfield, Warwick and Moss Side at the end of the year :—

Number of patients on 31st December, 1919 :—

Farmfield.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under order—Non-Criminal - -	—	50	50
" " Criminal - -	—	42	42
Not under order—"Placed" (sec. 3) -	—	2	2
Total - - - -	—	94	94

Warwick.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Order, Non-Criminal - -	—	4	4
" " Criminal - -	—	26	26
Not under Order : "Placed" (sec. 3) -	—	1	1
Total - - - -	—	31	31

Moss Side.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Order—Non-Criminal - -	1	—	1
” ” Criminal - -	32	—	32
Not under Order—“ Placed ” (sec. 3) -	—	—	—
Total - - - -	33	—	33

The words “ Defectives of dangerous or violent propensities ” are open to a very wide or a very narrow construction. The Board in their endeavour to give effect to what in their opinion was the intention of the Act, have accepted as eligible for detention in a State Institution, only those who are in the ordinary acceptation of the words “ dangerous or violent ” and who require a stricter supervision than is available in a Certified Institution. They have construed “ dangerous ” as meaning physically dangerous to himself or others and in some cases morally dangerous to others or dangerous to the discipline and proper conduct of the institution.

Frequent conviction for criminal offences without more—although it in a sense points to a person being a danger to society—is not in the opinion of the Board of itself sufficient to call for detention in a State Institution. Such a case can well be dealt with in an ordinary institution.

The classification of this type of defective presents many difficulties. Some of the younger patients are full of life, others are morose and sullen with a desire when not actually engaged in the occupations which are provided for them, to be separated from the others during meal times and hours of recreation. Not a few are ever on the look-out for opportunity to escape, and with some there is always the danger of combination against the staff. Whilst some too are capable of association, not only by day but at night in dormitories, many are only suitable for the occupation of single rooms. This question of single rooms as opposed to association is one of the problems in connection with the supervision of this type of defective which can only be solved by experience.

When Farmfield was the only State Institution all female defectives who were accepted as being unfit for care in an ordinary institution were of necessity accommodated there. On the opening of Warwick a few of the more unruly amongst the patients were transferred from Farmfield to that institution. Since that date it has been the practice, so far as the restricted accommodation permitted, to receive at Warwick the fresh admissions who, from their antecedents and apparent proclivities, appeared to require the stricter regime to which that institution lent itself. A transfer from Warwick to Farmfield, with a prospect of removal from Farmfield to an ordinary institution

has been held out as a stimulus to good behaviour. It is somewhat early yet to express any opinion as to how far if at all such a prospect has had any effect upon the conduct of these women, especially the younger ones. It is a fact, however, that it has been found possible to make a few such transfers to Farmfield. During the year as many as ten patients have been allowed on licence to Darenth Training Colony and two to Brockhall from Farmfield, and one to Gillibrand Hall from Warwick, four have been discharged from Farmfield and transferred to Darenth and two to Brockhall.

One of the real difficulties met with by members of the Board when visiting these institutions, is the indefiniteness of the detention which is always present to the minds of those patients who can and do appreciate the differences between a determinate sentence, of a Court and detention under certificates. A large number of those defectives who fall to be dealt with in State Institutions are intellectually of the higher grade, and detention after the period of sentence has expired will always be a source of irritation and discontent.

Occupations and amusements are of course an absolute necessity and undoubtedly do have a beneficial effect; they tend to the general well-being and help considerably to bring about some measure of contentment amongst the more irresponsible but restless and intriguing spirits in the institutions. Boot repairing, brushmaking, coir mat making, wool rug making, basketmaking, soft toy making, are in full operation at Farmfield and Warwick under the guidance of nurses who have undergone a short training in these industries. Needlework, too, is a source of considerable occupation; the laundries also give work to not a few, and outdoor work is the source of much interest to some of the girls. Concerts, dances and entertainments are not infrequent, and when at such times discontent disappears under the influence of music and good spirits, it is difficult to realise that one is amongst the same girls as those who when at their worst and apart from these influences, are full of appeals for discharge and a feeling of resentment at their detention.

The men at Moss Side have all been convicted of some offence of a serious character, and nine are transfers from Parkhurst Convict Prison. Their occupations are: farm work, ward and kitchen work; three work in the tailor's shop and some have physical drill.

They for the most part require very careful watching and tactful treatment, and amongst them the tendency to combination is an ever present source of anxiety.

The acquisition of Rampton will, as already mentioned, permit of the closing of Warwick and Moss Side Institutions, but it will be necessary to retain Farmfield for the less troublesome type of female defectives for whose care State Institutions are needed until additional accommodation can be provided at Rampton, where at present there is only space for about 70-80

female patients. With such an addition, with the greater advantages for indoor and outdoor work and ample space for building further accommodation if necessity arises, the classification will be easier and the opportunity for occupation more effective. The fact, too, that there will be but one administration must undoubtedly tend to economy and greater efficiency.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

With regard to these establishments the year 1919 has been more conspicuous for the many schemes for future development, that have been submitted to the Board for consideration, than for the actual provision of new accommodation. A considerable number of Local Authorities, prevented hitherto by hampering circumstances from taking more than tentative action, have been seriously considering their position with a view to adequate and economical provision for the future. Some of these projects, far-reaching and important in character, are likely to mature in the near future unless unexpected difficulties arise. The coming year therefore should prove to be one of material progress, for which 1919 has been more or less spent in preparation.

Notwithstanding this, the period to which this Report refers has not passed without its definite signs of advance. Eight comparatively small establishments have been added to the list of Certified Institutions with accommodation for the reception of patients varying from 17 to 87; more than one of them being in the nature of unpretentious beginnings on estates capable of development into large colonies as time and opportunity permit. In addition to this, institutions, established in previous years, have been granted extension of certificate, on showing that they were able to provide supplementary accommodation. These changes, in the aggregate, have rendered available some 315 additional beds for the use of patients.

Institutions certified during 1919.

The Certified Institutions that were newly established during the year were—

Lexden House, Colchester.
Hillsleigh, Colchester.
Wales Court, Sheffield.
Handford Home, Ipswich.
The Friars, Bridgwater.
Meanwood Park, Leeds.
Stoke Lyne, Exmouth.
Kingsmead Schools, Hertford.

Lexden House and Hillsleigh, Colchester.—These houses have been acquired by the Managers of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, and have been opened by them as ancillary premises. *Lexden House* was certified on January 15th, 1919, for 60 female patients who must be educable and of school age.

Later in the same month the certificate was varied to permit of the reception of 10 high grade cases over 16 but not exceeding 24 years of age; the total of 60 cases not to be exceeded. *Hillsleigh* in the following month received a certificate authorising the reception of 34 female patients, a number that was increased to 40 later in the year. The provision of these houses as ancillary to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, besides increasing the accommodation available, materially adds to the facilities for classification already possessed by the Managers of that well known and admirable establishment.

Wales Court.—This property, situate about 10 miles from Sheffield, consists of a large mansion of residential character standing in about 11 acres of ornamental grounds, kitchen garden, and orchard. Owing to the adverse conditions that existed in 1915, when the suggestion to adapt the premises to the purpose of a Certified Institution was first made, considerable delay occurred before matters could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Ultimately, however, the Council of the City of Sheffield purchased the property in the late autumn of 1917, repaired and redecorated a sufficiently large section of the buildings to allow a start to be made, and commenced work in February 1919, after a certificate had been issued by our Board permitting the reception of 25 male patients without limit to age or class. A member of our Board, visiting twice during the year, reported that the institution had made a good start generally, and that it was evident, from what he saw, that both Managers and Staff were doing all they could to make it a success. The year ended with 24 patients under care.

Handford Home.—This small institution was established many years ago by a Voluntary Committee of persons interested in the care of mentally defective girls, working in affiliation with the Association for promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. It was designed for the reception and permanent care of high grade cases, no low grade, troublesome, or epileptic persons, or girls with immoral histories, being eligible for admission. Up to the present the Home has been supported partly by voluntary contributions, partly by the payment of patients, and to a small extent by the proceeds of industrial occupations. In February 1915, the place was made an Approved Home under the Mental Deficiency Act, and continued to remain such until March 1919, when, in consequence of a varied application, it became a Certified Institution for the reception of 20 high grade girls whose age on admission shall be between 8 and 18 years. The institution was full at the end of the year. A Commissioner visiting during 1919 reported that the girls have a happy and contented appearance, and are evidently receiving all possible care and attention. All parts of the Home are very well kept.

The Friars, Bridgwater.—This is a small private venture that has been in existence some 14 years or so as a preventive

home for the care of girls who are unable to protect themselves against the temptations to which they are subjected. It was established, and has been managed throughout by Miss Best, the present resident Superintendent, from religious and philanthropic motives, and, with some financial aid from herself, has been self-supporting. It is conducted on evangelical but purely undenominational lines, and has done much good work. Like the preceding institution it became first an Approved Home (in June 1917) and afterwards, during March 1919, a Certified Institution for 17 feeble-minded and moral imbecile girls. When visited during the year under review the Home and its management were reported on very favourably.

Meanwood Park Colony for Defectives, Leeds, is the second Certified Institution established by the City Council of Leeds through their Mental Deficiency Committee. The buildings, originally erected as a large private residence, are substantial in character and situated on fairly high ground about 3 miles from the centre of Leeds. The estate upon which they stand is about 75 acres in extent, and the whole property is proving to be very suitable for the purpose for which it is to be used in future. The spacious day-rooms and dormitories provide accommodation for 87 patients, 35 males and 52 females, and a certificate for these numbers was accordingly issued by our Board in August 1919. Before the end of the year 33 patients had been admitted. The keenness and attention to detail, shown by the Managers in the conduct of their other institution—*Farfield*—and in the furtherance of the Mental Deficiency Act generally in Leeds, are sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to ensure success in this new undertaking.

Stoke Lyne, Exmouth, is a home for mentally defective boys established shortly before the end of 1919 by the Devon County Council through their Mental Deficiency Committee. The house selected for the work is an adapted building originally erected as a private residence, standing in about 3 acres of ground, and situated a mile or so from Exmouth. In order to avoid delay, the house has been certified for the number of persons it would contain without great structural alteration; the full scheme to provide accommodation for an increased population being left for development under more favourable circumstances. The Board's certificate was issued in September 1919 for 25 male patients of all classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, being cases of 16 years and under. Admissions commenced soon after the certificate was granted, and the end of the year found 12 patients under care.

Kingsmead Schools, Hertford.—This institution is primarily a Residential School for mentally defective children certified by the Board of Education under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899–1914. The Managers responsible for the conduct of the establishment are

the Hertfordshire County Council, through a special Committee appointed by that body. The buildings, until lately the Hertford Poor-Law Institution, now leased from the Hertford Guardians, stand upon a site of about 6 acres of land on the main road between Hertford and Ware. After certain additions and alterations were made, to adapt the buildings to their new object, a certificate was issued by the Board of Education, followed by one by our Board (on November 27th, 1919) for 22 patients, of whom not more than 10 shall be adult females; and not more than 12 shall be children. All children admitted under the Mental Deficiency Act shall be cases of an age and of a degree of mental defect such as would permit of their being housed and instructed with the children for which the school is primarily intended. Before the end of the year two patients had been admitted under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act.

From the above it will be seen that, of the eight newly established institutions, four have been originated by Local Authorities, two are in the nature of extensions to an old-established institution, and the remaining two are under the management of philanthropic bodies or private persons.

Certificates varied during 1919.

Yatton Hall, Somerset, originally established by "The Somerset Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective," was transferred, by conveyance, in December, from the possession of that body into the hands of the Somerset County Council, who will be responsible for its management in future.

The certificate of *Allerton Priory* which, when first granted, limited the ages of cases under care to 16 years or under, has now been varied to permit of the reception of patients over that age with the previous consent of our Board.

The certificate of *Ashfield, Thornton*, as originally issued, made it necessary that all admissions should be residents of the City of Bradford. This restriction has now been removed, and the certificate further varied withdrawing the limitation which required all cases under detention to be between the ages of 7 and 30.

With these exceptions, all variations of certificates were in the nature of extensions to enable a larger number of patients to be received, after readjustment of or additions to accommodation. For one or other of these reasons the certificate of *Brentry* was increased by 105, *Brockhall* by 52, *Stoke Park Colony* by 50, *Princess Christian Farm Colony* by 36, *Mid-Yorks Certified Institution* by 20, *St. Mary's Home, Alton*, by 19, *Cross Corners* by 12, *The Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge* and *Hopwell Hall* each by 6, *The Home, Everton Terrace, Liverpool*, by 5, *Dorecote* by 3, and *Rock Hall House* by 1.

Certified Institutions Generally.

At the close of 1919 there were 59 Certified Institutions in regular work, as compared with 51 at the end of the previous year, and, as the accompanying table shows, there were 7,011 patients under care and treatment as compared with 6,577 returned as resident in these establishments when the last Report from our Board was issued. The new admissions during 1919 totalled 1,358, or 357 more than those for 1918. All these figures show a sufficiently material increase during the year under review to indicate continued development and progress.

Number of Patients on 1st January 1920.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act - - - - -	2,369	2,694	5,063
Received outside the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act:—			
Sent by Local Education Authorities - - - - -	191	162	353
Sent under the Children Act, 1908 - - - - -	167	59	226
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - - - - -	387	864	1,251
Sent by Relatives or others - - - - -	29	89	118
Total - - - - -	3,143	3,868	7,011

It is interesting also to note that the proportion of patients in Certified Institutions who are sent there under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, as compared with the proportion sent by Boards of Guardians or private persons—*i.e.*, outside the Act—is steadily increasing, as the following figures show:—

Year.	Under the provisions of the Act.	Outside the Act.	Total.	Percentage under the Act.
1917	4,242	2,147	6,389	66·4
1918	4,493	2,084	6,577	68·3
1919	5,063	1,948	7 011	72·2

This is satisfactory as indicating the growing tendency to take advantage, in the interest of patients, of the full protection which the Act was intended to afford.

Of the 1,358 persons admitted during the year, 446 were described as idiots or imbeciles (low grade), 829 as feeble-minded (high grade) and 83 as moral imbeciles. Owing to the absence of any definite line of demarcation, and having regard to the varied opinion of different individuals as to the grading of cases, these figures cannot be considered as other than approximate; such as they are, however, they afford some

indication of the proportion of low to high grade cases received into Certified Institutions. On the ground that the moral imbecile is nearly always a high grade defective, it is obvious that about 68 per cent. of persons admitted during the year were patients in that class. This disproportion is due to the scarcity of provision for low grade cases in this group of establishments; the majority of persons of this description being in asylums or workhouses, or still waiting to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act. The dearth of accommodation for low grade cases has been remarked upon at some length in previous reports issued by our Board.

A general review of the remarks made by Commissioners, after their statutory visits to Certified Institutions during the year, justifies a general expression of satisfaction; especially so in regard to all that refers to housing, feeding, clothing, and the custodial welfare of patients in these establishments. So far, indeed, as physical needs are concerned very few adverse criticisms of any degree of importance have been made, whilst many comments of laudatory character in regard to these matters have been recorded. Apart, however, from questions relating to custodial care, there have been some subjects—such as the need for better classification, the necessity for the development of industrial employment, and questions relating to general health—that have been matters of constant reference with a view to stimulating efforts for improvement. These call for brief notice here.

Classification.—Having regard to the varied types present in every collection of mentally deficient persons (more or less indiscriminately brought together), it seems obvious that careful classification—according to degree of mental defect, age, sex, conduct, &c.—is essential to proper treatment and care. The successful education of patients demands it, their progress in manual training, their moral protection, and their general comfort and happiness. These principles are too universally recognised now to require further elaboration; it is in their practical application that the Board have been more especially concerned during the last 12 months. In general the efforts made to this end have met with a fair measure of success. Although much remains to be done by continued and persistent attention to detail, some institutions—notably Stoke Park and the Royal Eastern Counties Institution—have shown marked improvement in the classification of cases, and in the application of differential treatment to the mental and physical capabilities of each grade. This result is easier to obtain in places, such as Starcross, where roughly one type of case only is received, generally a fairly high grade type; but such establishments only go a small part of the way towards meeting the needs of the Mental Deficiency Act. Much the more useful kind of institution is the one that, taking all classes for which accommodation is required, deals with its patients after admission by effective internal classification.

Occupations.—Our Board are actuated by two chief motives in persistently pressing for the provision of organised industrial employment for all mentally defective persons under care in Certified Institutions, namely, the great benefit to the individual that follows regular occupation, and the possibility of reducing the cost of his maintenance. Both are important, but, from the point of view of treatment, the former much more so than the latter.

The marked improvement that has taken place of late in the provision by Managers of occupations suitable for patients suffering from varying grades of defect is encouraging; it is, in fact, rare now to find the rooms full of unoccupied persons that were considered unavoidable at one time. More commonly the recent reports of visits contain statements such as the following:—"With the exception of the low grade children in hospital, nearly every child and every adult seemed to have something to do, and to be doing it. I saw no case sitting idle, with the result that there is an atmosphere of activity and happiness that reflects great credit on the Superintendent and her Staff." Activity means mental progress, physical improvement, and contentment—idleness the reverse, with discredit to the whole work.

Unfortunately there are still some institutions behind others in this respect, some that are content with providing a large staff of attendants and nurses to supervise idle patients instead of a staff of instructors to teach and employ them. These, in the main, are places for the reception of paying patients, whose parents and friends are said to object to their "working." If this be so the sooner some effort is made by Superintendents to educate these objectors to the need for employment as a therapeutic agency the better; it is inconceivable that friends, who presumably have the interest of their patients at heart, would continue to raise difficulty were the advantages of occupation properly placed before them.

General Health.—When due regard is had to the low vitality of a large proportion of cases admitted to Certified Institutions, and the impaired power of resisting disease consequent thereon, the general health of these establishments during the year under review may be considered on the whole reasonably satisfactory. Although, as the accompanying table shows, a comparatively large number of inmates have been admitted to hospital for treatment at some time or other during the year, a considerable percentage of these—about 38—are included under the composite heading "all other diseases" at the foot of the first column. This heading, whilst it includes serious diseases of varied character occurring in small numbers (consequently without significance from a standpoint of incidence), for the most part represents patients suffering from temporary minor ailments, calling for treatment extending over a few hours only. In confirmation of this it will be noted that, of 1,310

persons under care in this class on January 1st, 1919, or subsequently admitted to treatment, only 45 (or 3·44 per cent.) died.

NAME of DISEASE.	Number under Treatment on 1st January 1919.		Number attacked during the Year.		Recovered during 1919.		Died during 1919.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Zymotic Diseases —								
Influenza - - -	84	68	555	326	595	380	40	14
Enteric Fever - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever - - -	-	-	40	10	27	9	7	1
Measles - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough - - -	-	-	4	5	4	5	-	-
Chicken Pox - - - -	-	-	14	9	11	9	-	-
Mumps - - - - -	-	-	24	18	24	18	-	-
Diphtheria - - - -	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery (colitis) -	1	1	64	18	64	18	-	1
Other zymotic diseases	-	-	2	14	2	12	-	2
Phthisis - - - - -	36	33	73	89	26	30	6	37
Other tuberculous disease -	17	19	19	14	17	6	3	6
Pneumonia (all forms) -	9	11	41	43	34	31	15	21
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	3	20	38	18	38	1	3
Epilepsy - - - - -	102	76	47	54	25	25	11	9
Enteritis - - - - -	1	-	7	16	4	13	3	3
Nephritis and Bright's disease.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Heart disease - - - -	15	25	12	22	3	15	4	12
All other diseases - - -	94	74	722	420	683	355	25	20
TOTAL - - - - -	360	310	1,650	1,100	1,538	967	169	129

The disease that has unduly increased the number of sick is influenza, which attacked all institutions in epidemic form, equally with the general population, during the first quarter of 1919 and, with less persistence, at odd times during the year. This malady accounted for the admission altogether of 1,033 patients to hospital, and resulted in a mortality rate of 5·2 per cent. of persons attacked. Although high both in incidence and mortality, this return shows considerable improvement upon the record of the previous year. The severity of the disease varied materially in different institutions, being of extremely virulent character in some and mild in others, with mortality rates varying in accordance with type from 2 to as much as 10 per cent. of persons attacked. Whilst all patients appeared equally liable to seizure, the greatest mortality occurred amongst the low grade weaklings, and the tuberculous. The end of 1919 found all institutions practically free from the disease.

With the exception of a rather serious epidemic of scarlet fever at the Royal Eastern Counties Institution (50 cases) and an outbreak (30 cases) of mumps at the Western Counties Institution, the zymotic diseases usually affecting children were small in number. The diffused sporadic cases of diphtheria,

whooping cough, measles, and chicken-pox that did occur from time to time provide satisfactory evidence of the care taken generally to diagnose early and isolate promptly.

Patients who were attacked during the year by infective dysentery (colitis) numbered 82. All these, however, occurred in two of the older establishments—62 at the Royal Earlswood Institution and 20 at the Royal Eastern Counties Institution. All the newer institutions—those certified since the Mental Deficiency Act became law—have been free from the disease. Fortunately the death-rate from this cause has been low, only one patient having succumbed; but, as this favourable result cannot always be relied upon, and as it proves extremely difficult to eradicate the disease after it has become endemic in an institution it is to be hoped that every possible means will be employed to check introduction or spread. To this end the precautionary suggestions contained in the Board's circular of January 15th, 1919 (*see p. 20 et seq.* of our last Report) should prove useful.

The same circular referred in some detail to measures which have proved desirable for reducing the incidence of phthisis and general tuberculosis in institutions. These conditions are, unfortunately, common in Mental Deficiency Establishments, contributing very materially to their sickness and death rates. During the year under review 162 patients developed phthisis in Certified Institutions, a number representing 2·38 per cent. of the estimated daily average number under detention, and 33 persons or ·48 per cent. of their population were admitted to treatment for other forms of tuberculous disease. Adding to these figures 105 cases in hospital at the beginning of the year—69 of phthisis and 36 of other forms of tuberculous disease—a total of 300 cases under treatment is obtained, equal to 4·4 per cent. of the daily average population. It is interesting to note that, of all patients suffering from these diseases, 24·24 per cent. of phthisis patients and 33·3 per cent. of the subjects of other forms of tuberculous disease, were discharged from hospital during the year recovered and fit to resume their ordinary institution life. The Royal Albert Institution recoveries from phthisis numbered 33·3 per cent. of persons under treatment; Stoke Park Institution 31·0 per cent., and the Royal Eastern Counties 17·1 per cent. Of cases under treatment for phthisis 42·0 per cent. died during the year, and a fatal termination resulted in 13·0 per cent. of those suffering from other tuberculous conditions.

Although it is undoubtedly true that low vitality and impaired resistance to disease render mentally defective persons more susceptible to tuberculous affections than those who are normal, the presence of such diseases in institutions must not be regarded as unavoidable. The fact that amongst large numbers of defectives some who are phthisical will always be found, does not justify half-hearted efforts at prevention. Experience is proving that prophylactic measures can be made

almost as useful in preventing the occurrence of phthisis amongst a mentally defective population as when applied to a collection of normal individuals; but, in view of the undue susceptibility of the former class, the measures need to be much more watchfully applied and much more stringently enforced to produce this result.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

During the year new certificates have been issued for the following four houses: Acresfield, Allerton; the Cedars, Rickmansworth; Villa Maria, Kemp Town, Brighton; and Beverley, 21, Albert Road, Regent's Park. The certificate for the latter house was revoked later in the year, the net result being an increase of three in the number of these houses.

The following certificates were varied:—

Newbold House; varied 19th February 1919—Six additional cases.

Rowley Lodge; varied 3rd December 1919—Two additional cases.

Number of Patients on 1st January 1920.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act - - - - -	129	99	228*
Received outside the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act:—			
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - -	25	35	60
Sent by Relatives or Others - -	5	19	24
Total - - - - -	159	153	312

* All these cases, except 2 males and 2 females were “placed” under section 3.

The above table shows an increase of 27 on the total number of patients in these houses a year previously.

APPROVED HOMES.

Number of Patients on 1st January 1920.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - -	5	95	100
Sent by Local Authorities - -	—	7	7
Sent by Relatives or Others - -	79	72	151
Total - - - - -	84	174	258

On the 1st January 1920 there was a decrease of 52 in the number of patients in these Homes as compared with the previous year. Almost all of them are established for the benefit of destitute young women and girls who, by reason of mental weakness, are unable to take care of themselves. They serve an admirable purpose; it is only to be regretted that in some of them time and money and much kindness are wasted, because those who manage the Homes cannot keep their patients, as they could do, were the houses certified as Institutions and the girls admitted under Order. During the year two of these Homes were so dealt with, viz., The Friars, Bridgwater, and Handford Home, Ipswich.

The certificate for Court House, South Petherton, was not renewed, and those for the Mary Carpenter Home, The Rectory, Stretford, and St. Anne's Laundry Home, were resigned.

The following variations in certificates took place during 1919:—

The Conifers.—Varied to include six additional females.

The Royal Fort Home.—Varied to include five additional cases.

The Otleys.—Varied to reduce by four the numbers allowed to be received.

DEFECTIVES IN SINGLE CARE.

The number of Defectives in Single Care on 1st January 1920 was:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Orders - - - -	60	143	203
"Placed" (sec. 3) - - -	18	11	29
Notified - - - - -	23	35	58
Total - - - - -	101	189	290

There is an increase of 25, *i.e.*, an increase of 24 under orders, an increase of 2 notified, and a decrease of 1 "placed."

Increased experience emphasizes the fact that the greatest care and discretion should be exercised in placing defectives in single care and it has become obvious that it is far from easy to find suitable guardians. One difficulty is that a good standard of living is required especially as regards cleanliness and order and also careful and kindly supervision; these requirements are frequently not understood. Another difficulty arises especially in the case of boys when they are placed where they will, quite properly, have manual work to do (as in a garden); the holders in these cases are apt to complain of the inability and stupidity

of the boys, expecting apparently to obtain capable labour and payment as well. Patients are often not well placed in the care of their own parents; where the homes are really bad, the patient is far better off in an institution: in other instances great care is necessary lest the payments should be merely a dole to people who are perfectly well able to maintain their own defective child. In some few cases, however, the payments made by Local Authorities are a great boon, just enabling a widowed mother to keep her defective son or daughter with her; in several such cases where the defective is an adult and has always been at home, no help was necessary until the father died, the mother being quite able to care for her child if some assistance is given. In general the visitation and supervision of defectives in Single Care by Local Authorities is well carried out, especially when the Local Authorities work in conjunction with Voluntary Associations.

LUNATICS AND DEFECTIVES IN WORKHOUSES.

The following table shows the distribution of patients who are certified under the Lunacy Acts, and were in Workhouses and in Workhouse Infirmaries on 1st January 1920:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	4,271	6,330	10,601
In Metropolitan District Asylums	2,306	3,132	5,438
Total - - - -	6,577	9,462	16,039

It would be misleading to give the above figures without referring to the fact that they by no means represent the real numbers of the insane who are maintained in Workhouses. We went fully into this matter in our last Report, and further experience this year only confirms the statements we then made, namely that “the provisions of the law relating to the certification of lunatics retained in these Institutions are frequently disregarded, with the result that in many cases pauper patients are deprived of the protection and privileges afforded to them under the Lunacy Acts, the statistics available with regard to any increase or decrease of pauper lunacy are rendered worthless, and no accurate facts and figures are available for any reconstructive measures and better classification.”

Among the reasons we then suggested as likely to have led to the above disregard of the existing law was the apparent failure on the part of some medical officers to recognise what constitutes certifiable insanity. It is the practice of the Commissioners after their visits to call the attention of the Medical Officer to insane patients whom they find uncertified in Poor

Law Institutions. This practice has the most varied results, which appear to depend on the attitude, unsympathetic or otherwise, of Medical Officers to certification, and to have little to do with the mental condition of the patient, for many pronounced and clear cases of insanity remain uncertified. In confirmation of the above we find this year that one of the Commissioners reported a number of cases of insanity in one Workhouse, and not one of them has since been certified. The same Commissioner reported twelve cases in a second Workhouse and seven in a third. All of these were at once certified by the respective Medical Officers. Instances of this kind are frequent and show that while the Commissioners take a uniform view of what constitutes certifiable insanity, the Poor Law Medical Officers in some instances take widely divergent views, and in others while realising the certifiability decline to recognise its necessity. As suggested in our last Report, we think it is desirable that, when the visiting Commissioner is not satisfied that the mental condition of a patient is such as to justify his retention in a Poor Law Institution without certification, a mental expert should be called in, *e.g.* the Superintendent of the local Asylum. His advice would be very valuable, and if his opinion were sought frequently, it would probably secure a juster and more uniform administration of the Lunacy Acts.

What we have said above applies with even greater urgency to the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act. Its provisions are not as yet fully understood, and with regard to Poor Law cases the procedure is difficult and complicated. But the initial difficulty lies in the fact that many Medical Officers fail to recognise cases of Mental Deficiency, and even if they recognise them, refuse to certify. We have a long list giving many particulars of such cases. These particulars show that the same variety of opinion exists as to the standard of certifiability as we have pointed out with regard to insanity. Visits were recently paid by a Commissioner to two Poor Law Institutions situated in the same County. In one he recommended that five inmates should be certified under the Mental Deficiency Act, and as a result all five were certified; in the other he recommended that eleven should be certified and not one of these cases has been dealt with. It seems to us essential to a uniform administration of the Act that Poor Law Medical Officers should have fuller knowledge and more experience with regard to the diagnosis and training of mental defectives. It should be noted that the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective with the approval of the Board are arranging a short course of training for the Medical Officers of Local Authorities. It is certainly equally necessary that Poor Law Medical Officers should have the opportunity of attending such a course, but as most of them are very busy men it is doubtful if they could get the time to attend. But much might be done if they would occasionally visit such Institutions for defectives as

the Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester, the Western Counties Institution, Starcross, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board Institution at Darenth. Medical Officers visiting these Institutions could not fail to realise how greatly a defective may be improved by suitable training and employment, and also what degrees of mental deficiency are considered certifiable by other Medical Officers. But until it becomes possible for every Poor Law Medical Officer to have had some training in diagnosis and some experience of mental defectives, we strongly recommend that where there is a persistent refusal to certify cases reported by the Commissioners, a mental expert should be called in to report on the cases under discussion. In one or two instances where this course has been adopted the result has been satisfactory, and the Medical Officer of the Poor Law Institution has appeared to welcome the assistance of the specialist.

We wish once more to record our opinion of the disastrous effect of feeble-minded girls and women of child-bearing age taking their discharge from Poor Law Institutions. We have given individual instances of such women and their numerous offspring in our last four Annual Reports; this year's work has revealed many new cases. Feeble-minded women remain uncertified and take their discharge only to return again for the birth of an illegitimate child. Feeble-minded women go in and out of the Workhouse suffering from venereal disease. We last year circulated to Boards of Guardians a pamphlet pointing out the danger to the mental and physical health of the population which is involved by failure to make use of the powers conferred by the Mental Deficiency Act, and expressed a hope that the authorities concerned would give the facts and recommendations set out therein their favourable consideration.

During the year 1919, 17 Poor Law Institutions were approved under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, and negotiations are proceeding with regard to 30 others. The total number of Poor Law Institutions approved on January 1st, 1920, was 115.

The Institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board which have been approved under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act continue to supply most useful accommodation for defectives detained on orders made under the Act. The numbers of patients so received were on January 1st, 1920, as follows :—

—						Males.	Females.	Total.
Darenth	-	-	-	-	-	225	182	407
Leavesden	-	-	-	-	-	68	25	93
Caterham-	-	-	-	-	-	10	35	45
Fountain	-	-	-	-	-	89	74	163
Total						392	316	708

We understand from the Metropolitan Asylums Board that they are considering a possible re-classification of the patients in their various Institutions, which will probably result in a considerable extension of the accommodation available.

Accommodation is provided in ordinary Poor Law Institutions for 3,300 cases. Omitting, however, the accommodation in larger Institutions such as Seafeld House, Monyhull Colony and Prudhoe, amounting to about 740 cases, some 2,600 beds have been provided in ordinary Poor Law Institutions. Of these, however, only 1,017 had up to the 1st January 1920 been occupied.

The number of Mentally Defective Patients dealt with under the Act on the 1st January 1920, in all Poor Law Institutions is shown in the subjoined table :—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under "Orders"	-	-	-	872	1,105	1,977
"Placed" (section 3)	-	-	-	61	62	123
Total	-	-	-	933	1,167	2,100

From the above figures it will be seen there are considerable numbers of vacancies for defectives available in Poor Law Institutions. It is therefore discouraging to find how little use has been made of this accommodation. This is attributable to various causes, some of which will need further legislation before they can be removed. One cause which is by no means negligible is that defectives who were in Poor Law Institutions previous to the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 are not eligible for being dealt with under section 30, proviso (ii), and cannot therefore claim the privileges and protection afforded by the Act to other defectives. This constitutes both an injustice to the individual and a danger to the community. For example, in one Poor Law Institution we found five young defectives, including one 15 and one 13 years old, all of whom had been chargeable to the Poor Law before 1913, which fact renders it impossible for them to be certified and removed to training Institutions for the mentally defective. Lapse of time will eventually put this right, but meanwhile we are constantly confronted with cases who have been born and brought up in Poor Law Institutions, and who are therefore ineligible for transfer to the Local Authority under section 30, proviso (ii), of the Mental Deficiency Act.

One possible way of dealing with such cases would be to discharge them, and, by arrangement with the Local Authority, get them readmitted at the Poor Law Institution as to a

place of safety, and then they can be certified and sent to an Institution.

We have referred several times to the complicated procedure under section 30, proviso (ii). But even after the proviso has been complied with, and cases have been reported, considerable delay may still occur. Thus out of 603 reported under this proviso during 1919 only 169 have so far been certified, and admitted to Institutions, though negotiations are still proceeding as to 365. We are confident that further co-operation is required between all the authorities concerned. Much time would be saved if, before reporting a case to the Ministry of Health for exception, the Guardians had informally consulted the Local Authority, and obtained their provisional assent to deal with it. With the assent of the Ministry of Health we have issued a Circular to Boards of Guardians to this effect, and we have also suggested that Guardians should inform the Local Authority of any uncertified defectives taking their discharge from the Institution who in their opinion require the protection of the Act; if this is done, the defective will at once come under the notice and observation of the Local Authority.

We hope that in time the whole procedure under section 30, proviso (ii), will be simplified, but for this legislation will be necessary.

There are also causes for the failure to make full use of the Poor Law Institution provision which do not need legislation but might be remedied by a little more knowledge and public spirit among certain Boards of Guardians who, even though they have vacancies in their Institution, refuse to receive any defectives except those residing in their own Union.

We are strongly of the opinion that Boards of Guardians should not refuse to admit cases from the Local Authority of the County in which their Union is situated. On the other hand, we are occasionally met with the refusal of the Local Authority to make use of Poor Law Institution accommodation at all.

We fully acknowledge that provision for the mentally defective under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act by utilising ordinary Poor Law Institutions is by no means ideal, and we must repeat that it was only intended to be of a purely temporary character. It was the best that could be done as an emergency measure during the war. At the present time the expense and difficulty of building institutional accommodation makes it certain that the use of Poor Law Institutions for defectives will have to be prolonged. With this in view we desire to urge Boards of Guardians to use every effort to make this provision as good as possible. We feel that with a very little energy and expense provision for defectives in Poor Law Institutions could be made far more satisfactory.

As a result of our frequent inspections we note two possible improvements which we believe would be of very material benefit to the happiness and utility of the mentally defective :—

(1) *Further Industrial and Farm Training.*—We believe that this could be carried out with little additional expense if attendants were engaged from the point of view of their suitability to learn some simple employment in order to teach the defectives under their charge. We can point to instances where female attendants have had a few weeks' instruction in boot-repairing and have then been able to instruct feeble-minded patients. The same applies to other simple employments.

(2) *Organised Games and Recreations.*—We feel that these should be regarded as quite as important for health and happiness as proper food and clothing. Here again we think that the ability to organise games and amuse the patients should be taken into consideration in the choice of attendants, but we also feel that efforts should be made to secure the co-operation and help of people living in the neighbourhood, whose visits would in themselves be a source of interest and enjoyment to the patients. We are aware that in some Poor Law Institutions a great deal is done in this way, but we are anxious that there should be no exceptions, and that daily recreation and weekly amusements should be as much a part of the patients' lives as the Sunday Service and the daily tasks.

As instances of what may be done towards further training and employment, we are glad to note the appointment of a teacher at Tenterden Poor Law Institution, where a portion of the building has been set aside for mentally defective children, of an attendant specially engaged to train young women and girls at West Bromwich, of attendants to teach weaving at Trowbridge, rug-making at Aysgarth, and the variety of useful employments so excellently carried on at Daisy Hill, Bradford.

The increasing cost of maintaining defectives in Poor Law Institutions has been a cause of considerable anxiety. We have always acted on the view that the Guardians should be reimbursed the reasonable cost of maintaining in their Institutions defectives chargeable to Local Authorities; the reception contracts entered into between the parties provide in general for payment by the Local Authorities at rates fixed in relation to the approximate actual cost. It would clearly be inequitable that Poor Law Authorities should incur loss in maintaining these defectives. When, therefore, owing to advances in wages and in the cost of commodities, or to other causes beyond the control of the Guardians, the contract rates have proved inadequate, supplemental extra contract charges of appropriate amount have been approved by the Secretary of State and the Ministry of Health. These additional charges are subject to re-consideration from time to time in the light of circumstances'

but at the present time in many instances they are far in excess of anything that was contemplated as a reasonable cost of maintenance in a Poor Law Institution.

THE BOARD AND ITS STAFF.

The retirement of two of the Commissioners of the Board has to be reported, that of Sir Frederick Needham on the 30th June 1919, and that of Mr. Lionel Lancelot Shadwell taking effect as from the 1st January, 1920.

On his appointment to the Board in 1892, Sir Frederick Needham brought with him a ripe experience not only of the management of Institutions for the insane but of the curative and custodial methods best calculated to promote the welfare and relief of the patients. During a tenure of office of nearly 28 years he has not only been an indefatigable worker for the benefit of all classes of sufferers from mental disorders and defect, but has been a progressive and enlightened adviser on all matters connected with their interests. His knowledge and experience have on many special occasions been availed of by the Government, notably when he was invited to become a member of the Royal Commission on the Feeble Minded, 1905, which carried out a comprehensive enquiry resulting in legislation which, greatly to the public benefit, extended the functions of the Commissioners. Sir Frederick was knighted in 1915.

Mr. Shadwell, who had acted as Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy from 1900, was appointed to be a Commissioner in 1904. In both capacities his services were much appreciated, for he performed his duties with single-minded devotion, and his legal knowledge was of great value to the work of the Commission.

Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G., Commissioner, Captain A. E. Evans, M.B., R.A.M.C., Inspector, Captain W. Rees-Thomas, M.D., R.A.M.C., Medical Superintendent of the State Institution, Moss Side, were relieved from their military duties in the course of the year and resumed their civil functions. Captain H. L. Burton, M.B., R.A.M.C., on his discharge from military duty was seconded for service under the Ministry of Pensions.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) W. P. BYRNE,
Chairman.

(Signed) O. E. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

7th June 1920.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT.

A.—ABSTRACTS OF GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH WORK, 1918-19.

Miss L. G. FILDES.—An Outline of the Research Work at Littleton House School.

Dr. DAVID ORR.—On the Interdependence of the Sympathetic (Vegetative) and Central Nervous Systems in relation to the Genesis of the Psychoneuroses.

Dr. G. A. WATSON.—(1) On Encephalitis Lethargica. (2) On Dysentery. (3) On Pellagra (to be published).

B.—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1919.

I.—*From the County Mental Hospital, Stafford.*

1. Laboratory Work.
2. The Action of Syphilis on Native Complement (abstr.). By Dr. B. H. SHAW.
3. On Acidosis. By Dr. B. H. SHAW.

II.—*From the W. Riding County Asylum, Wakefield.*

Asylum Dysentery and Allied Infections. By Dr. J. SHAW BOLTON.

III.—*From the Corporation Mental Hospital, Portsmouth.*

1. Alimentary Toxæmia in Epilepsy. By Dr. F. E. STOKES.
2. On the Psychogenetic Psychoses (abstr.). By Dr. H. DEVINE.

A.—ABSTRACTS OF GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH WORK, 1918-19.

An Outline of the Research Work at Littleton House School, Cambridge, July 1918-June 1919. By Miss L. G. FILDES.

The work done during the year can be divided most easily into two main sections. These are :—

A.—A special study of individual boys (most of the work has been done with three boys), attempting to show what is the specific nature of their mental defects, and to ascertain as far as possible the psychological character of these and their pedagogical significance.

The work under this general heading falls again into two main parts :—

Ai.—A consideration of the “intellectual” characteristics of the individuals concerned, especially such characteristics as are important in their bearing on school work. This has been carried out—

(a) by actually teaching the boys and keeping a record of their work in certain selected school subjects—(reading and writing chiefly) ;

(b) by endeavouring to analyse the psychological factors employed in such work ;

(c) by applying specific tests for the trial of each kind of activity in the case of the individuals concerned ;

(d) by suggesting (and in the case of three individuals actually beginning to carry out) pedagogical treatment as the result of these investigations. The treatment is, of course, only at present in its initial stages, but the results show so far considerable promise of success.

An attempt has also been made here to consider the problem of the relation between specific defect and general lowering of the intelligence.

Aii.—A consideration of the “conduct,” *i.e.* the emotional and impulsive reactions of the individuals as distinct from those reactions which are primarily cognitive.

For this purpose records have been made of the behaviour of the different individuals—

(a) when with other boys,

- (i) during ordinary social activities—walks, meals, &c.,
- (ii) during organised games,
- (iii) during free (*i.e.* unorganised) play,
- (iv) during class instruction,

(b) when alone,

(c) when in the presence of strangers and in strange places,

(d) when being taught individually,

(e) when with others and apparently free from authoritative control.

As a result of these observations some attempt has been made to analyse the effect of the social environment on the individual—and also to estimate what are the main interests (in so far as any exist) of each child.

B.—*Work with Mental Tests.*—This has largely arisen out of, and has been taken in connection with, the work in Section A. It was felt that the recognised mental tests offered for the most part admirable means for studying individual characteristics and for helping towards a psychological analysis of defect, besides providing the possibility of arriving at a measure of comparative attainment. Hence, while sufficient work has been done with no test to be of any value for statistical purposes, many tests have been applied to all the children in the school (26) as well as to a small number of normal children (usually to about 15 or 20) for the purposes of—

(a) helping to analyse psychological activities,

(b) getting some idea of the differences in reaction between the normal and abnormal child. The chief tests used, have been :—

(a) The Yerkes-Bridges adaptation of the Binet Scale.

(b) Healy's Pictorial Completion Test.

(c) Healy's Construction Tests.

(d) Seguin's Form Board.

(e) Healy and Fernald's Association Test and Cross Line Tests.

(f) Healy and Fernald's Form Board Tests.

As a result of this work attempts have been made :—

(a) to show how far the results of the different tests show a positive correlation,

(b) in cases where great differences in individual results occur to analyse the cause of such differences.

The Interdependence of the Sympathetic (Vegetative) and Central Nervous Systems in relation to the Genesis of the Psychoneuroses.
By Dr. DAVID ORR.

Anatomy and physiology show clearly that the two Systems react upon each other normally, though unconsciously. In morbid states this inter-reaction is much in evidence and is often conscious.

The Sympathetic System is now divided into (*a*) true sympathetic, (*b*) autonomic; these two divisions are antagonistic, and both are closely associated, anatomically and physiologically, with the ductless or endocrinic glandular system. All should be grouped together and called the endocrino-sympathetic system.

In studying the psychoneuroses the whole nervous system and its endocrinic connections must come under consideration, for although the Central Nervous System primarily controls the life of relation to the outside world, and the Vegetative System is chiefly concerned with the life of nutrition, still it is necessary in the light of recent research to regard the individual not purely psychically, but from a broader stand-point—biologically.

Doubtless the higher centres in the Central Nervous System are dominant, but it must be remembered that they depend upon the hormonal action of the endocrino-sympathetic system for their tonic integrity. The interdependence of the two divisions of the nervous system, that of the life of relation and that of the life of nutrition, must be kept in full view therefore in the study of the psychoneuroses and the neuroses generally.

In the psychoneuroses which arise as a result of fatigue, strain, worry or shock, disturbance of emotion is inevitable, and this plays a most important part in the genesis of the Clinical Symptomatology. The somatic basis of emotion, or rather the mechanism which brings the physical signs of emotion into evidence, is the endocrino-sympathetic system. The function of this system is mainly secretory, and its stimulation—psychic or otherwise—results in the pouring of hormones into the bloodstream. Hence psychic trauma of whatever kind means disturbance of the endocrinic glands, whose secretions are either increased, decreased, arrested, or chemically modified, followed by their repercussion upon the Central Nervous System; and thus the way is paved for a vicious circle.

The repercussion of endocrinic disturbance must depend to a large extent upon the inherent balance of the Sympathetic Glandular System. Evidence is accumulating to show that in certain individuals the two portions of the vegetative system, the Sympathetic and the Autonomic—are not in equilibrium. Sometimes one or other is entirely dominant as a result of constitutional anomaly. Apparently, however, it is more common to meet with types in which the disability affects one or more segments of the vegetative system: in others a hypertonus may be present in parts of both sympathetic and autonomic systems giving rise to mixed types. In all probability, therefore, morbid emotional phenomena, on which are constructed so many sequelæ known generally as the psychoneuroses, depend upon faulty balance or reactivity of the endocrino-sympathetic system. The reaction of this system and its relationship with psychic processes may thus constitute the physiological basis of temperament, or in other words individual reactivity to psychic life. Constitutional morbid activity and reaction of the endocrino-sympathetic system is well illustrated by a group of individuals whose chief characteristic is disturbance of the kinæsthetic sense. The principal symptoms are variations in mood; the patients are readily angered. Certain reflexes are weak,

others are exaggerated. Vision is concentrically restricted and idiomuscular excitability varies. There are muscular tremors, variations in pulse rate and changes in the oculo-cardiac reflex. Some cases are epileptoid, others show symptoms similar to the so-called dementia præcox ; *e.g.* frequent, though slight, psychocensorial errors, deliriant ideas. Painful emotional experiences often induce, in such individuals, outbreaks of insanity. Such as depressive-paranoia, schizophrenia, and even true epilepsy. The emotional basis of these psychic phenomena and its intimate connection with the endocrino-sympathetic system is clearly demonstrated by the psycho-sphygmographic reaction. If in a case undergoing recovery the original psychic trauma be revived, while the pulse rate is under investigation, a distinct rise is observed.

This test supplemented by observation of the oculo-cardiac reflex, and of the pulse rate on the patient rising from the horizontal to the vertical position, shows hyper-excitability of the sympathetic system. It should be noted, however, that at times the vagal, or autonomic system becomes hypertonic.

All those signs point clearly to endocrinic intoxication and are readily comprehensible if one remembers that the subjects of these symptoms are of the emotional type and hence are predisposed to disharmony of the endocrino-sympathetic system under emotional trauma. The endocrinic products under such circumstances are in all probability of altered chemical constitution, or pathogenic, and their repercussion upon the higher centres tends to maintain the altered frame of mind which has set the whole train of events in motion. Thus the patient is dissociated, and his mentality centres around the original theme, that is to say, the original psychic trauma.

(1) *On Encephalitis Lethargica.* By Dr. G. A. WATSON.

Several cases of encephalitis have been investigated during the year. In the majority of cases of encephalitis lethargica hitherto described the main incidence of the disease has fallen upon the brain stem. A fairly complete study has been made of a typical case of one of the rarer forms in which the cerebral cortex was chiefly affected. It is expected that a paper on the subject, of which the following is an abstract, will shortly be published.

The patient, a female, aged 28, of no occupation, was admitted on April 18th, 1918, in a condition of agitated melancholia. She was in poor health and very anæmic. She remained in much the same state until December 24th, when she suddenly and completely lost speech, but appeared to understand what was said to her. She also became drowsy and disinterested, but could be roused out of her lethargy. The paralysis gradually extended, and by January 4th there was complete right hemiplegia, affecting the face, leg, and arm with insensibility to pin pricks on the same side, but no definite ocular paralysis. One week later marked wasting of the muscles of the paralysed side was noted, also of those of the opposite calf and thigh. She died exhausted next day. The temperature was sub-normal throughout, and no convulsions occurred at any time. It is difficult to date exactly the commencement of the last illness, as the patient had been ailing for some time, but the more pronounced symptoms, *viz.*, loss of speech, hemiplegia, and lethargy were noticed 20 days before death.

On *post-mortem examination* there was no sign of cardiac or vascular disease. The membranes of the brain and spinal cord were intensely congested, but there was only slight and patchy macroscopic effusion of

blood into and below the pia arachnoid. The veins were greatly engorged, but there was no obvious thrombosis of these nor of the sinuses. The cerebral arteries appeared normal to the naked eye. A large area of what appeared to be recent softening was seen in the left cerebral hemisphere involving the lower two-thirds of the central gyri, parts of the subfrontal and orbital regions and most of the insula and putamen. The vessels in the softened area were intensely congested, but there was no macroscopic hæmorrhage.

Microscopically the condition proved to be really a widespread meningo-encephalo-myelitis, affecting practically all parts of the central nervous system, but with the chief stress of the lesion falling upon the left cerebral hemisphere. Where this is most gross it consists of a great increase of vessels, with marked proliferation of the adventitial and to a less extent of the endothelial elements of the vessel walls, together with neuroglial proliferation, thrombosis of the smaller vessels (usually only partial), and hæmorrhage (not extensive), and much destruction of the nervous tissues. In the softened area the picture is a very complex one, for, besides the primary inflammatory process, there is a secondary one called forth by the neuronie destruction and the attempt at removal of the degeneration products. This latter is evidenced by the enormous numbers of cells of the epithelioid and reticulate types. The lesion, however, in the parts most affected is patchy in the intensity of its distribution, and also does not all seem to have been lit up at the same time; in some places the reaction is acute, and in others more subacute in character. Many nerve cells in the pons, medulla and spinal cord also showed gross morbid changes, but there was no special affection of any of the cranial nerve nuclei. No organisms of any kind were found in the tissues.

The changes in this case were more of the so-called hyperplastic type rather than the hæmorrhagic. Hæmorrhage was not a particularly prominent feature, and this may be partly accounted for by the rarity of complete venous thrombosis, and also perhaps by the absence of a predisposing fragility on the part of the blood vessels, owing to the comparative youth of the patient.

From my own past experience I am inclined to think that cases of encephalitis lethargica affecting chiefly the cerebral cortex are not very uncommon, but that they are apt to be overlooked or mistaken for other conditions.

With regard to the view that encephalitis lethargica is associated in some intimate causal manner with influenza, the only observation which can be made in connection with this case is that a severe epidemic of influenza occurred in the institution during the autumn of 1918, and the disease continued sporadically until the following March, but the patient herself was not definitely known to have suffered from an attack at any time.

(2) *On Dysentery.* By Dr. G. A. WATSON.

1. "Cases of Acute Amœbic Dysentery in Asylum Patients never out of England." By A. Malins Smith, M.A., Cantab. *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*. Vol. XIII., No. 2, July 1919.

During 1919, Mr. Malins Smith carried out at the Rainhill Asylum a proto-zoological investigation of the stools of 504 patients. The results of his work have been published in the above paper. His visit coincided with a considerable outbreak of dysentery, and he had the opportunity of examining the stools of 60 patients suffering from an acute form of this disease, as judged by the presence of blood and pus, or pus alone, or blood and mucus in the stool. In 3 (5 per cent.) of these 60 patients he found free entamœba histolytica containing ingested red blood corpuscles.

Thus the fact of acute amoebic dysentery occurring in an English asylum is definitely established. All doubtful examples were rigidly excluded, and no exactitude is claimed for the figure 5 per cent. showing the proportion of amoebic to all acute cases, but it is regarded as almost certainly a minimum for the Rainhill cases.

As bearing on the place of origin of the acute cases it is noted that some were patients who had recently been admitted to the Asylum.

In addition to the above the results of the examination of the stools of the general population of the asylum are stated. All the usual protozoa were found, and tables are given comparing the percentage of these at Rainhill and Whittingham Asylums with adult and children's hospital populations and with returned soldiers.

2. After Mr. Malins Smith terminated his visit to this asylum last June I examined the stools in all cases of diarrhoea and suspected dysentery. His work having definitely established the fact that acute amoebic dysentery does occur in an English asylum it seemed of importance, if only from the point of view of appropriate treatment, to continue our endeavour to separate the amoebic from the bacillary cases. During the later months of the year I was helped in the work by my laboratory assistant who gained much experience in the investigation of dysentery whilst serving in the R.A.M.C. in Mesopotamia and India.

We examined the stools in 95 suspected cases and 71 of these were found to be suffering from acute dysentery. Of these 71 cases 9 were found to show what we took with certainty to be free *entamoeba histolytica* in the stools—a percentage of 12·7.

In three other cases we regarded the presence of the *entamoeba histolytica* as probable, although they failed to show some characteristic features, and in still four others the diagnosis was more doubtful. All the cases, however, whether certain, probable or doubtful, received treatment by the oral administration of large doses of bismuth carbonate, and hypodermic injection of emetin hydrochloride for twelve days, after which bismuth cinetin iodide was given for a further period of three weeks.

It will be noted that our proportion of amoebic cases—even of those which appeared to be in no way doubtful—viz., 12·7 per cent. is considerably higher than that found by Mr. Malins Smith in this asylum. Regarding this, however, the number of cases examined by each of us, viz., 60 and 71 respectively, is too small for any reliable comparison to be made. Moreover, as mentioned above, Mr. Malins Smith claims no exactitude for his figure of 5 per cent. He thinks that possibly it may be higher than this in other asylums and is at Rainhill almost certainly a minimum. Even acute cases do not pass amoebæ in every stool and in the great majority of cases only one stool was examined by Mr. Malins Smith. On the other hand several stools from the same case were not infrequently examined by us, and this may account for our finding a higher proportion of amoebic cases. In some instances amoebæ were not found in the first stool examined but were discovered in those investigated later.

B.—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1919.

I.—FROM THE COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

(1) *Laboratory Work.*

In addition to routine Bacteriological, Serological and Pathological work, all patients with any history of Dysentery in past records have

each been systematically examined twice weekly for five weeks in order to detect carriers.

All examinations proved negative.

(2) *The Action of Syphilis on Native Complement (abstr.).*

By Dr. B. H. SHAW.

Article published in the *British Medical Journal* of July 26th 1919, in which Dr. Shaw shows that complementary activity of serum does not diminish so rapidly as is generally thought, when the serum is kept under suitable conditions, but this diminution is more rapid in proportion to the degree of positivity of the complement fixation test, and the return of a serum to normal conditions as regards the "Wassermann" test does not appear to effect any corresponding change in complementary activity. This result is not what would be expected on the supposition that deficient hæmolysis is due to the presence of antigenic substances in the serum.

First, why does it persist after efficient treatment and in the presence of a negative Wassermann reaction? Secondly, when the serum is freshly drawn the complementary action is fairly active, more active in early treated syphilis than in tertiary untreated, and yet, after a few days, the reverse is the case, indicating a certain debility or fragility of complement (if one may use such a term), and not the presence of any anti-complementary substance.

It is important to ask what the relation is between the presence of syphilitic poison in the system and the lesion of complement: also, after recovery from syphilis, as evidenced by a negative reaction to the "Wassermann" test, does the serum recover its normal activity; and, if so, when? Cases examined three months afterwards did not show much recovery in this respect.

(3) *On Acidosis.* By Dr. B. H. SHAW.

During the past year the problem of Acidosis has been investigated in various directions. The results of some preliminary work on the subject are embodied in a paper read at the Branch meeting of the British Medical Association on February 26th 1920 by Dr. Shaw, and are at present in course of publication.

It is shown that acidosis may be a very potent factor in the production of the Toxic Psychoses and Epilepsy; also the probable association between acidosis and tuberculosis is pointed out.

Further research on this subject is at present being undertaken.

II.—FROM THE WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD,
PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asylum Dysentery and Allied Infections.

By Dr. J. SHAW BOLTON.

I. *Introduction.*—The objects of the investigation of dysentery and allied infections, which is at present being conducted in the pathological laboratories of the West Riding Asylum, are to prevent the occurrence

of epidemic outbreaks of these conditions, and, if possible, to eradicate the diseases.

Dysentery has existed in this Institution since very shortly after its opening in November 1818. Research, with regard to this infection, of which the present is a continuation, was commenced early in 1911. Out of 19 cases then examined during life, a bacillus of the Flexner type was isolated in four. The blood sera in 10 cases agglutinated the Flexner or Y dysentery bacillus. As the result of 10 post-mortem examinations, several types of organism were isolated, including a dysentery bacillus, *Bacillus pyocyaneus*, and a bacillus resembling Morgan No. 1.

At this time the bacteriological side of the work was carried out by Dr. D. Nabarro, who was succeeded by the late Dr. H. S. Gettings. During the years 1917-8, and the greater part of 1919, war conditions necessitated its discontinuation. During 1919 the laboratories were reorganised, and the work is being carried out by the whole of the medical staff of the Institution so far as their opportunities and capabilities permit. The general responsibility for the investigations and their results rests, however, with Dr. W. Robinson and myself.

In the year 1913, one of us, in the dysentery report to the Commissioners, expressed the opinion that the above diseases were not spread by means of cases exhibiting obvious symptoms, but that the infection was handed on by undetected carriers. It was further added that until a bacteriological method for the detection of such persons was discovered, it would be difficult to control the epidemic incidence and impossible to eradicate the diseases.

Since September, 1919, when the present investigation of the diseases in question was commenced, the closest co-operation has taken place between the medical officers in charge of the patients and those concerned in the bacteriological and pathological findings. The necessary isolation and grouping of patients and staff have been systematically based on these results.

A general scheme, based on previous experience, was formulated in September 1919 with regard to the proposed inquiry into the diseases mentioned. Up to the present time it has not been possible to investigate all the points therein enumerated. The following report is therefore limited to a description of the results of examination of blood sera; the bacteriological examination of the fæces; and some interesting and significant post-mortem findings.

II. Examination of Blood Sera.—In September 1919, two cases of dysentery occurred in the admission wards of the male side. From the stools of these patients an organism, identified as the well-known Flexner bacillus, was isolated. Further, using Dreyer's modified agglutination method, it was found that the sera of these two patients in dilutions of 1-50 and 1-100 agglutinated the bacillus of Flexner. Accordingly the blood sera of all the patients in the male admission wards were taken, and it was found, out of 180 cases, that the blood sera of four further patients agglutinated the bacillus of Flexner. These six patients were transferred to a dysentery isolation ward, and no further cases of dysentery have since occurred in the male admission wards. It was intended, originally, to examine the blood sera of all the male patients, but a small epidemic of dysentery in the female admission wards occurred in November 1919, since which the bulk of the investigation has been directed to the female side of the Institution.

In all, the blood sera of 1,181 patients and of 145 nurses and attendants has been obtained. In addition, it is now the custom to examine the blood sera of all new admissions.

The emulsions used are Shiga, Flexner and typhoid. The results of examination are tabulated below :—

—	No.	Positive.		
		Flexner.	Shiga.	Typhoid.
(a) Patients—				
Males - - -	184	7	—	13
Females - - -	997	102	—	2
(b) Staff				
Males - - -	1	—	—	—
Females - - -	144	19	—	—
Totals - - -	1,326	128	—	15

With regard to the male cases giving a positive reaction to typhoid, it may be here stated that such a result was most probably a “remainder” of army preventative inoculation.

Below is given a table showing the number of patients and staff, whose blood serum gives a positive reaction to the bacillus of Flexner, and the number of cases of suspected dysentery in each ward on the female side.

Ward No.	Patients.	Staff.	Flexner reaction Positive.		Clinical Dysentery.	
			Patients.	Staff.	Patients.	Staff.
21 dysentery - - -	51	9	24	5	2	—
22 ” - - -	65	9	21	2	1	—
23 ” - - -	49	9	2	—	1	—
24 ” - - -	33	2	—	—	—	—
25 ” - - -	38	4	2	—	—	—
26 ” - - -	45	7	—	—	—	—
27 ” - - -	35	5	1	1	—	—
28 ” - - -	37	—	—	—	—	—
29 ” - - -	59	—	3	—	1	—
30 ” - - -	45	8	3	—	2	—
31 ” - - -	37	4	1	—	—	—
32 ” - - -	59	11	1	—	12	—
34 Laundry - - -	80	16	16	5	1	—
Tubercle - - -	33	3	4	—	—	—
F5 - - -	96	14	3	—	—	—
F1 Admn. - - -	41	8	—	—	—	—
F2 ” - - -	53	9	2	—	—	—
F3 ” - - -	41	10	6	3	—	—
F4 ” - - -	36	9	12	3	7	—
East Cott. - - -	32	1	—	—	—	—
West ” - - -	32	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - - -	997	144	102	19	27	—

It will be seen that the sera of 10 per cent. of the female patients and of 13 per cent. of the female nursing staff give a positive reaction to the bacillus of Flexner.

Are such persons "carriers" of dysentery and actually passing the bacilli in their fæces without clinical manifestations of the disease?

Or does the positive reaction signify immunity from the disease, however acquired?

The above questions can only be satisfactorily settled by (1) a systematic examination of the stools of all the individuals who give a positive Widal reaction to the organisms of dysentery; (2) by carefully following the further clinical records of such persons; and (3) by thorough examination of such material, as may be available on the decease of these persons.

It may however be here recorded that one case whose blood serum agglutinated the bacillus of Flexner during life and from whose fæces the organism was not recovered, yielded the bacillus of Flexner, as the result of scraping small erosions of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, which were present at death.

In the majority of cases, which give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus of Flexner, a systematic attempt by weekly bleeding has been made to discover whether the reaction be constant or variable. Up to the present, no definite statement is possible, but a striking disappearance and reappearance of the positive reaction in the blood serum of the same individual has been recorded in more than one case.

The interval, which elapses between the onset of the clinical phenomena of dysentery and the appearance of a positive serum reaction, has also received attention. In a series of 15 cases yielding the bacillus of Flexner from the stools, the onset of the positive reaction in the sera has varied from one to 12 days. In some cases, the reaction has become negative after 22 days; in others, it is still positive (and at the time of writing continues so) after 70 days. The striking facts, that the strength of the reaction varies; and, that it may disappear and again reappear after an interval of perhaps 14 days, have revealed themselves.

III. *Examination of the fæces.*—The number of fæces examined has been 50. Of these, 38 specimens were from cases, who were clinically suspected of being dysentery; and 12 specimens were obtained by purging from cases found to give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus of Flexner during the examination of blood sera above recorded.

(a) Clinical dysentery cases (38).

Bacillus of Flexner present in 18 cases.

Morgan's No. 1 bacillus present in 1 case.

B. fæcalis alkaligenes present in 1 case.

(b) In the case of the other 12 specimens, 11 of which were obtained from patients giving a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus of Flexner, and 1 of which was obtained from a patient, whose blood serum agglutinated bacillus typhosus, neither of these organisms was isolated from the fæces.

It may be here emphasised, that out of the 18 cases yielding from the stools the bacillus of Flexner, the blood gave a positive reaction in every case: in 17 cases, in which there was failure to obtain the bacillus of Flexner from the stools, the blood serum failed to agglutinate this bacillus; in one case, in which the bacillus of Flexner was not isolated from the stools during life, but in which the blood serum gave a positive reaction, the bacillus of Flexner was obtained from the scrapings of erosions of the intestinal mucosa after death.

Sugar reactions of the isolated organisms.—The sugars employed have been glucose, mannite, dulcite and lactose. The organism which appears to be the causative factor in the dysentery outbreaks in this

Institution forms acid with glucose and mannite and does not react on lactose and dulcete.

Instructive cases.—The following cases deserve mention :—

B1. Patient during life gave a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus of Flexner. During life, examination of the fæces was negative. At the *post-mortem* examination, the mucosa of the lower bowel was thickened and inflamed, and small erosions were present. The bacillus of Flexner was obtained from a scraping of the erosions.

B2. The cause of death was obscure. At the *post-mortem* examination, small cleanly defined ulcers were present in the intestinal mucosa for about 12 inches up the small intestine from the cæcum, and for about 6 inches down the large intestine. The spleen was very much enlarged. Bacillus typhosus was isolated from the spleen and gall bladder, but not from the intestinal mucosa.

A. Dysentery was not diagnosed during life. At the *post-mortem* examination, the mucosa of the lower third of the small intestine was swollen and inflamed. Bacillus of Flexner was isolated therefrom.

K. During life this patient had diarrhoea with blood and slime and was clinically regarded as a case of dysentery. During life, however, the blood serum of this patient failed to agglutinate the bacillus of Flexner and bacillus typhosus but gave a positive reaction with Morgan's No. 1 bacillus. At the *post-mortem* examination, the mucosa of the large intestine was inflamed and swollen. Ulcers were present and there was an extensive diphtheritic deposit. The organism isolated was Morgan's No. 1 bacillus.

B3. This was a case of suspected dysentery. The stools contained abundant slime. The blood of this patient was not examined. The organism isolated from the stools was bacillus fæcalis alkaligenes.

Case B1 demonstrates the importance of blood examination and of regarding those cases, who give a positive serum reaction as potential sources of infection.

Cases B2 and A are examples of "carriers" of typhoid and dysentery not diagnosed during life.

Case K shows the necessity of verifying clinical and macroscopic *post-mortem* appearances by bacteriological examination. Both clinically, and at the *post-mortem*, the case was regarded as dysentery; and yet the organism isolated was Morgan No. 1.

Case B3 is an example of a condition clinically suggesting dysentery, but due to bacillus fæcalis alkaligenes.

IV. *Practical Applications.*—In order satisfactorily to prevent the outbreak of asylum dysentery and allied infections, and to check the spread of epidemics, when they have started, the closest co-operation is essential between the medical officers in charge of the patients and those concerned in the bacteriological and pathological findings. The administrative measures of the former should be guided by the reports of the latter; and it would appear highly desirable that the latter should possess considerable practical experience of asylum administration.

Since the examination of the blood sera of the patients and the staff was commenced, all who give positive Widal reactions, have been segregated, and the latter look after the former.

Although it is yet early to make definite statements, it would at any rate appear that, by adopting the above methods, an epidemic of dysentery, manifesting itself in November 1919, has been checked. During the months of January and February 1920 only two cases of dysentery have been recorded on the female side of the Institution; and on the male side, during the last five months, there has not been a single case. These figures easily constitute a record for several years.

V. *Summary and Conclusions.*—(1) No patients give a positive blood serum reaction to the bacillus of Shiga.

(2) Ten per cent. of the female patients and 13 per cent. of the female nursing staff give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus of Flexner.

(3) One-fifth per cent. of the female patients give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus typhosus. Seven per cent. of the patients in the male admission wards give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus typhosus. This positive reaction probably depends upon their army inoculation.

(4) Patients, who do not manifest clinical phenomena of dysentery, may give a positive blood serum reaction to the bacillus of dysentery.

(5) Patients, who do not manifest clinical phenomena of typhoid, may give a positive Widal reaction to the bacillus typhosus.

(6) A positive Widal to the bacillus of Flexner has been obtained in all cases in which this bacillus has been isolated from the stools.

(7) In all cases where the attempt to isolate the bacillus of dysentery from the stools has failed, and in which the blood serum agglutinates this organism, the possibility of it being present in the intestine must not be overlooked. It would appear that specimens, obtained by the use of purgatives, are unlikely to give fruitful results.

(8) The onset of a positive blood serum reaction in dysentery is variable. This reaction may disappear and again reappear, so that frequent systematic examinations of the blood serum of the same individual are necessary.

(9) In this Institution the causative organism of clinical attacks of dysentery appears to be identical with the bacillus of Flexner.

(10) An administration based upon clinical, bacteriological and pathological findings is necessary for the solution of the dysentery problem in asylums.

(11) Segregation according to blood sera reactions, even though the true significance of these is not clear, has had good results in limiting the spread of an epidemic of dysentery in this Institution.

III.—FROM THE CORPORATION MENTAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH.

(1) *Alimentary Toxæmia in Epilepsy.* By Dr. F. E. STOKES.

The aromatic and sulphur groups of the protein molecule only were considered in this research, as these are mainly affected in intestinal putrefaction. Inorganic sulphates are derived from the exogenous metabolism of proteids and ethereal sulphates are produced partly metabolically and partly as a result of the union of aromatic substances produced by intestinal putrefaction with sulphuric acid. Of the aromatic bodies, tryptophane formed in the pancreatic digestion of proteids is converted into indol and skatol, which are oxidised and conjugated with sulphuric acid to form indoxyl and skatoxyl sulphates of the urine. They are excreted in varying quantities according to the extent of the decompositive processes which occur in the intestine. Indoxyl-sulphate

of potassium (indican) being only one of the paired sulphates and innocuous cannot be taken as a sign of an existing intoxication, but the ratio $\frac{\text{ethereal sulphates}}{\text{simple sulphates}}$ gives a surer indication of the existence or approach of an intoxication by aromatic bodies. The normal ratio of ethereal to simple sulphates excreted in the urine being 1 : 10. Observations were made to ascertain whether the ratio changed in any way during the various phases of Epilepsy. Over 30 examinations were made in each phase, and an average of the series taken. Ratios for the various periods were as follows:—

	Sulphates.	
	Ethereal.	Simple.
1. Periods during which there were few, if any, convulsive attacks - - - -	3·5	10
2. Periods immediately before the onset of a series of convulsive attacks - -	7·0	10
3. Periods during the early stages of a series of convulsive attacks - - - -	7·5	10
4. Periods of excitement and confusion - - - -	8·0	10
5. Periods shortly after a series of convulsive attacks - - - -	2·5	10
6. Periods shortly after phases of excitement and confusion - - - -	3·5	10

In phases three and four individual cases showed an excess of ethereal sulphates.

To sum up—during periods when free from fits the ratio of ethereal to simple sulphates excreted in the urine is much above the normal, the ethereal sulphates increase rapidly immediately before severe convulsive periods, they remain high during the early stages of convulsive periods and phases of excitement and confusion, and drop to below the epileptic normal immediately after such periods.

From these findings it is deduced that in Epilepsy, immediately before the onset of severe convulsive attacks and periods of excitement and confusion, also during the early stages of these phases, there exists or there is the approach of an intoxication of alimentary origin.

(Not published).

(2) *Observations on the Psychogenetic Psychoses, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine (abstr.).* By Dr. H. DEVINE

This paper consists of Studies of “Situation,” “Emotional” or Psychogenetic Psychoses.

These cases are characterised by the following features:—

- (1) The psychosis is directly the result of a traumatic experience.
- (2) The content of the psychosis is in close relation to the experience that provoked it.
- (3) When the psychic irritant is removed, the patient tends to regain his normal mental level and recover.
- (4) The patient is usually more or less normal before the outbreak of the mental illness.

Several cases were described in detail and the resemblance, in some instances, to deteriorating psychoses was emphasised, and the points of differentiation indicated.

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LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, & Imbeciles, in the Institutions, & in the Houses of Correction, in the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1911, 1912**

Notes.—(1) Patients in the Institutions which, prior to April 1st, 1914, were known as Idiot Establishments.
(2) Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private."

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions		
										Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	I.
1859	Private -	122	105	562	661	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	786	787	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	666	774	919	722	674	666	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	8
	Total -	12,334	14,533	873	982	1,232	1,431	987	1,011	209	375	8
1879	Private -	216	260	809	986	980	829	682	766	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	24	33	174	382	163	278	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	10
	Total -	17,678	21,193	834	1,020	1,156	1,211	897	1,064	325†	374	10
1889	Private -	396	473	958	1,201	737	756	567	759	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	20	26	378	497	134	165	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	14
	Total -	23,351	28,343	979	1,227	1,115	1,253	704	924	268‡	471	14
1899	Private -	628	806	1,069	1,396	610	825	503	782	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	19	17	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	16
	Total -	32,453	39,342	1,089	1,414	1,006	1,342	744	1,137	246	481	16
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,056	1,505	530	874	486	853	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	-	-	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	22
	Total -	44,543	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167	623	22
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,069	1,551	537	904	464	826	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	-	-	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	23
	Total -	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830	167	664	23
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,053	1,491	541	912	473	845	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	-	-	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	22
	Total -	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,071	174	673	22

† And 17 females. ‡ And 21 females.

Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the
1899, 1909, and 1911—1920, inclusive.

have been excluded throughout this and subsequent Tables.

'Pauper,' and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,268	2,129	4,397	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,568	19,912	36,480	-	-	-
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.											
-	-	-	-	138	186	2,713	2,466	5,179	44	34	78
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	23,955	28,590	52,545	738	868	1,606
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,204	3,138	6,342	49	67	116
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,074	34,450	61,524	633	846	1,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	30,819	37,766	68,585	686	918	1,604
-	-	-	-	187	255	3,113	3,465	6,578	(d)	33	24
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,665	41,703	75,368	659	725	1,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(e)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	37,345	45,339	82,684	653	757	1,410
-	-	-	-	166	249	3,222	4,058	7,280	11	59	70
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	42,798	52,384	95,182	913	1,068	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	3	2	5
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	46,619	56,628	103,247	927	1,129	2,056
-	-	-	-	181	376	3,609	5,435	9,044	39	138	177
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	53,957	62,773	116,730	1,116	1,039	2,155
-	-	-	-	-	-	760	257	1,017	16	7	23
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	58,326	68,465	126,791	1,171	1,184	2,355
Annual Increase.											
-	-	-	-	203	408	3,775	5,719	9,494	82	170	252
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	55,686	64,783	120,469	996	1,236	2,232
-	-	-	-	-	-	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	60,293	70,765	131,058	1,125	1,418	2,543
-	-	-	-	209	431	3,863	5,850	9,713	88	131	219
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	56,953	65,694	122,647	1,267	911	2,178
-	-	-	-	-	-	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	61,673	71,812	133,485	1,380	1,047	

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease,

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be 'Criminal' and became ordinary 'Pauper' lunatics by the operation of the 'Criminal Lunatics Act, 17,' during that year).

(d) Decrease, 9.

(e) Decrease, 1.

Appendix A. to Sixth Report

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879,

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metro- politan Licensed Houses.		In Pro- vincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
1913	Private -	1,472	2,288	1,059	1,539	557	896	448	854	170	-	-
	Pauper -	46,613	53,220	-	-	26	64	214	262	-	1	-
	Criminal	202	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	233
	Total -	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116	170	702	233
1914	Private -	1,443	2,342	1,063	1,562	529	898	445	841	177	-	-
	Pauper -	47,544	53,994	-	-	30	86	220	302	-	1	-
	Criminal	149	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	244
	Total -	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143	177	741	244
1915	Private -	1,463	2,408	1,066	1,540	532	890	460	863	186	-	-
	Pauper -	48,469	54,888	-	-	29	88	232	319	-	1	-
	Criminal	121	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	227
	Total -	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182	186	716	227
1916	Private -	1,413	2,394	1,040	1,555	524	898	448	872	191	-	-
	Pauper -	46,994	53,790	-	-	22	76	234	324	-	1	-
	Criminal	64	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	726	227
	Total -	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196	191	727	227
1917	Private -	1,447	2,430	980	1,448	518	975	425	873	222	-	-
	Pauper -	45,585	52,538	-	-	17	70	234	322	-	2	-
	Criminal	49	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	729	235
	Total -	47,081	54,981	981	1,449	535	1,045	659	1,195	222	731	235
1918	Private -	2,514	2,476	931	1,414	497	925	398	879	233	-	-
	Pauper -	40,328	50,423	-	-	16	65	200	318	-	3	-
	Criminal	57	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	689	217
	Total -	42,899	52,912	932	1,416	513	990	598	1,197	233	692	217
1919	Private -	3,915	2,533	939	1,454	480	959	404	891	253	-	-
	Pauper -	34,706	47,937	-	-	11	56	182	338	-	2	-
	Criminal	53	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	645	213
	Total -	38,674	50,484	939	1,456	491	1,015	586	1,229	253	647	213
1920	Private -	4,979	2,523	945	1,411	465	959	412	867	251	-	-
	Pauper -	34,389	47,686	-	-	12	61	161	311	-	2	-
	Criminal	39	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	639	216
	Total -	39,407	50,225	945	1,412	477	1,020	573	1,178	251	641	216

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Decrease in the Ten years from 1910 to 1920.	{	Private	- -	349*	55*	404*
		Pauper	- -	1,212	354	1,566
		Criminal	- -	11	2	13
		Total	- -	874	301	1,175

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, 1909, and 1911—1920, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
—	—	—	—	218	441	3,924	6,018	9,942	61	168	229
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,115	3,237	58,001	67,081	125,082	1,048	1,387	2,435
—	—	—	—	—	—	903	280	1,183	46	12	58
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,333	3,678	62,828	73,379	136,207	1,155	1,567	2,722
—	—	—	—	(i)168	(i)376	3,825	6,019	9,844	(d)	1	(e)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,082	3,228	59,086	67,960	127,046	1,085	879	1,964
—	—	—	—	—	—	889	276	1,165	(f)	(g)	(h)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,250	3,604	63,800	74,255	138,055	972	876	1,848
—	—	—	—	172	388	3,879	6,089	9,968	54	70	124
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	1,998	3,173	60,196	69,206	129,402	1,110	1,246	2,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	836	260	1,096	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	2,170	3,561	64,911	75,555	140,466	1,111	1,300	2,411
—	—	—	—	182	384	3,798	6,103	9,901	81	(n)	67
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	1,843	3,033	58,442	67,807	126,249	1,754	1,399	3,153
—	—	—	—	—	—	791	247	1,038	45	13	58
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	2,025	3,417	63,031	74,157	137,188	1,880	1,398	3,278
—	—	—	—	173	385	3,765	6,111	9,876	33	(o)	25
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,740	2,884	56,649	66,476	123,125	1,793	1,331	3,124
—	—	—	—	—	—	779	249	1,028	12	(p)	10
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,913	3,269	61,193	72,836	134,029	1,838	1,321	3,159
—	—	—	—	158	365	4,731	6,059	10,790	(q)	52	(r)
5,097	6,746	3,005	3,471	1,610	2,790	50,259	63,813	114,072	6,390	2,663	9,053
—	—	—	—	—	—	747	232	979	32	17	49
5,097	6,746	3,005	3,471	1,768	3,155	55,737	70,104	125,841	5,456	2,732	8,188
—	—	—	—	138	354	6,129	6,191	12,320	(s)	(t)	(v)
4,323	6,242	2,393	3,132	1,492	2,642	43,109	60,347	103,456	7,150	3,466	10,616
—	—	—	—	—	—	698	229	927	49	3	52
4,323	6,242	2,393	3,132	1,630	2,996	49,936	66,767	116,703	5,801	3,337	9,138
—	—	—	—	134	340	7,186	6,100	13,286	(w)	91	(x)
4,271	6,330	2,306	3,132	1,424	2,482	42,565	60,002	102,567	544	345	889
—	—	—	—	—	—	678	233	911	20	(y)	16
4,271	6,330	2,306	3,132	1,558	2,822	50,429	66,335	116,764	(z)	432	(a)

(d) Decrease, 99.

(e) Decrease, 98.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 18.

(i) As from 1st January 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics

(k) Decrease, 53.

(l) Decrease, 16.

(m) Decrease, 69.

(n) Increase, 14.

(o) Increase, 8.

(p) Increase, 2.

(q) Increase, 966.

(r) Increase, 914.

(s) Increase, 1,398.

(t) Increase, 132.

(v) Increase, 1,530.

(w) Increase, 1,057.

(x) Increase, 966.

(y) Increase, 4.

(z) Increase, 493.

(a) Increase, 61.

* Average annual Increase.

Appendix A. to Sixth Report

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “ Private ” and some were “ Pauper,”
entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,268	2,129	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,568	19,912	36,480
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	2,713	2,466	20,741	25,991	501	133	23,955	28,590	52,545
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,204	3,138	27,074	34,450	541	178	30,819	37,766	68,585
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	3,113	3,465	33,665	41,703	567	171	37,345	45,339	82,684
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,35	3,222	4,058	42,798	52,384	599	186	46,619	56,628	103,247
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	3,609	5,435	53,957	62,773	760	257	58,326	68,465	126,791
1911	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685	3,775	5,719	55,686	64,783	832	263	60,293	70,765	131,058
1912	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456	3,863	5,850	56,953	65,694	857	268	61,673	71,812	133,485
1913	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226	3,924	6,018	58,001	67,081	903	280	62,828	73,379	136,207
1914	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684	3,825	6,019	59,086	67,960	889	276	63,800	74,255	138,055
1915	17,903,265	19,365,342	37,268,607*	3,879	6,089	60,196	69,206	836	260	64,911	75,555	140,46
1916	18,036,607	19,500,000	37,536,607*	3,798	6,103	58,442	67,807	791	247	63,031	74,157	137,188
1917	17,952,534	19,625,700	37,578,234*	3,765	6,111	56,649	66,476	779	249	61,193	72,836	134,029
1918	17,809,542	19,697,600	37,507,142*	4,731	6,059	50,259	63,818	747	232	55,737	70,104	125,841
1919	17,874,655	19,619,345	37,494,000*	6,129	6,191	43,109	60,347	698	229	49,936	66,767	116,703
1920	17,874,655	19,619,345	37,494,000*	7,186	6,100	42,565	60,002	678	233	50,429	66,335	116,764

* Estimate includes armed forces belonging to England and Wales serving either at home or abroad. No estimate for 1920 being yet available, that for 1919 is used, and the ratios, being subject to revision, are printed in italics.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the
1889, 1899, 1909, and 1911—1920 inclusive.

and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable are, therefore, technically "Private."

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
2·36	2·11	14·33	17·49	·56	·15	17·25	19·75	18·53	580	506	540
2·51	2·16	19·17	22·80	·46	·12	22·14	25·08	23·64	452	399	423
2·59	2·41	21·92	26·45	·44	·14	24·95	29·00	27·03	401	345	370
2·26	2·36	24·40	28·46	·41	·12	27·07	30·94	29·06	369	323	344
2·09	2·46	27·75	31·83	·39	·11	30·23	34·40	32·38	331	291	309
2·11	2·97	31·49	34·32	·44	·14	34·04	37·43	35·79	294	267	279
2·16	3·06	31·81	34·67	·48	·14	34·45	37·87	36·21	290	264	276
2·19	3·12	32·37	34·97	·49	·14	35·05	38·23	36·69	285	262	273
2·22	3·18	32·76	35·49	·51	·15	35·49	38·82	37·21	282	258	269
2·14	3·15	33·05	35·61	·50	·15	35·69	38·91	37·35	280	257	268
2·17	3·15	33·62	35·74	·47	·13	36·26	39·02	37·69	276	256	265
2·11	3·13	32·40	34·77	·44	·13	34·95	38·03	36·55	286	263	274
2·10	3·11	31·56	33·87	·43	·13	34·09	37·11	35·67	293	269	280
2·66	3·07	28·22	32·40	·42	·12	31·30	35·59	33·55	320	281	298
3·43	3·15	24·12	30·76	·39	·12	27·94	34·03	31·13	358	294	321
4·02	3·11	23·81	30·58	·38	·12	28·21	33·81	31·14	354	296	321

TABLE III. — Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients** Institutions, Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the **1889, 1899, 1909, and 1910 to 1919**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, necessary by previous Reception Order having

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.				-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489							6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861
1911	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,906
1912	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456	1,038	1,467	9,461	10,193	217	56	10,716	11,716	22,432
1913	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226	994	1,437	9,429	10,220	174	49	10,597	11,706	22,303
1914	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684	1,361	1,391	9,768	10,486	176	46	11,305	11,923	23,228
1915	17,903,265	19,365,342	37,268,607*	1,468	1,418	8,403	9,705	131	48	10,002	11,171	21,173
1916	18,036,607	19,500,000	37,536,607*	1,215	1,449	8,490	9,376	129	42	9,834	10,867	20,701
1917	17,952,534	19,625,700	37,578,234*	879	1,354	8,004	9,257	106	32	8,989	10,643	19,632
1918	17 809,542	19,697,600	37,507,142*	1,328	1,511	8,643	10,126	107	50	10,078	11,687	21,765
1919	17,874,655	19,619,345	37,494,000*	1,424	1,692	9,294	10,333	113	35	10,831	12,060	22,891

* See note to preceding Table.

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879,** and Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·58	·71	5·28	5·38	·12	·03	5·98	6·12	6·05	5·08	4·97
9,179	9,559	·59	·78	5·38	5·43	·12	·03	6·09	6·24	6·17	5·22	5·09
9,035	9,372	·56	·76	5·33	5·41	·10	·02	5·99	6·19	6·09	5·10	4·96
9,705	9,702	·76	·73	5·46	5·50	·10	·02	6·32	6·25	6·28	5·43	5·08
8,632	9,078	·82	·73	4·70	5·01	·07	·03	5·59	5·77	5·68	4·82	4·69
8,452	8,850	·67	·74	4·71	4·81	·07	·02	5·45	5·57	5·51	4·69	4·54
7,660	8,702	·49	·69	4·46	4·72	·06	·01	5·01	5·42	5·22	4·27	4·43
8,835	9,726	·75	·77	4·85	5·14	·06	·02	5·66	5·93	5·80	4·96	4·94
9,440	9,888	·79	·86	5·20	5·27	·06	·02	6·05	6·15	6·11	5·28	5·04

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Single Patients in each of the

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834
1911	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830
1912	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,070
1913	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116
1914	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143
1915	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182
1916	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196
1917	47,081	54,981	981	1,449	535	1,045	659	1,195
1918	42,899	52,912	932	1,416	513	990	598	1,197
1919	38,674	50,484	939	1,456	490	1,015	586	1,229
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	46,356	54,363	1,024	1,507	547	992	615	1,097

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh expired under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234
1912	9,819	10,630	286	478	187	260	144	256
1913	9,723	10,589	281	482	188	272	123	273
1914	10,064	10,842	291	424	226	277	197	308
1915	8,659	10,099	247	374	203	313	162	302
1916	8,743	9,708	237	408	211	380	146	263
1917	8,327	9,629	186	365	202	335	106	246
1918	9,313	10,569	210	388	198	348	153	318
1919	9,914	10,815	240	371	204	478	186	227
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	9,363	10,378	257	423	194	321	151	274

Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and
Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
163	638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612
167	664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872
174	673	227	209	431	50,542	58,431	108,973
170	702	233	218	441	51,681	59,844	111,525
177	741	244	(a)168	(a)376	52,509	60,677	113,186
186	716	227	172	388	53,446	61,644	115,090
191	727	227	182	384	51,840	60,540	112,380
222	731	235	173	385	50,382	59,290	109,672
233	692	217	158	365	46,025	57,097	103,122
253	647	213	138	354	41,727	54,751	96,478
194	693	227	181	393	49,610	58,581	108,191

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having Act, 1890, section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.).		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
121	74	22	41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	8,755	9,206	17,961
159	74	15	31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	8,897	9,294	18,191
159	83	18	38	74	10,716	11,716	22,432	9,179	9,559	18,738
171	81	24	30	66	10,597	11,706	22,303	9,035	9,372	18,407
421	74	12	32	60	11,305	11,923	23,228	9,705	9,702	19,407
643	69	25	19	58	10,002	11,171	21,173	8,632	9,078	17,710
415	59	21	23	87	9,834	10,867	20,701	8,452	8,850	17,302
117	45	11	6	57	8,989	10,643	19,632	7,660	8,702	16,362
133	54	23	17	41	10,078	11,687	21,765	8,835	9,726	18,561
197	65	21	25	48	10,831	12,060	22,891	9,440	9,888	19,328
254	68	19	26	62	10,312	11,477	21,789	8,859	9,338	18,197

(a) As from 1st January, 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of Re-admissions under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341
1912 - -	58,317	66,243	1,396	2,062	782	1,308	862	1,416
1913 - -	59,553	68,268	1,396	2,109	832	1,372	826	1,452
1914 - -	60,536	68,635	1,398	2,054	834	1,314	900	1,510
1915 - -	64,927	74,804	1,377	2,004	807	1,354	882	1,543
1916 - -	58,901	68,511	1,318	2,030	812	1,444	849	1,503
1917 - -	56,094	65,317	1,206	1,863	782	1,445	804	1,502
1918 - -	53,765	66,119	1,170	1,864	747	1,404	786	1,591
1919 - -	51,003	64,511	1,218	1,900	749	1,601	795	1,626
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	57,660	67,203	1,328	2,005	785	1,387	817	1,456

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80
1912 - -	2,853	3,757	104	220	36	108	64	108
1913 - -	2,895	3,594	113	239	63	104	33	120
1914 - -	2,924	3,780	108	203	45	107	60	113
1915 - -	2,735	3,639	115	191	39	92	65	134
1916 - -	2,527	3,540	94	213	62	117	42	98
1917 - -	2,153	3,304	79	176	62	129	30	94
1918 - -	2,078	3,176	66	168	48	96	40	129
1919 - -	2,396	4,064	92	179	61	146	44	149
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	2,619	3,661	100	205	49	106	47	112

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

the Year, plus the Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Act, 1890, Section 38) in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.		Single	Patients.			
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
284	721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956
326	741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421
333	862	285	315	631	62,867	71,945	134,812
341	936	278	318	614	64,202	74,093	138,295
593	849	264	252	559	65,367	74,336	139,703
829	808	257	262	573	69,892	80,535	150,427
607	828	251	255	572	63,570	74,311	137,881
339	777	247	231	560	60,233	70,934	131,167
366	748	240	209	476	57,791	71,694	129,485
452	712	234	202	534	55,131	70,406	125,537
448	798	255	261	567	62,097	72,872	134,968

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

State Institutions.			Private		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.		Single	Patients.			
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43	12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501
90	8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326
41	11	6	7	30	3,116	4,229	7,345
57	15	11	13	39	3,189	4,107	7,296
46	41	24	10	26	3,234	4,253	7,487
87	31	19	11	24	3,083	4,099	7,182
67	22	11	18	28	2,832	4,007	6,839
53	21	13	13	23	2,411	3,739	6,150
36	19	15	7	29	2,294	3,613	5,907
82	20	11	12	30	2,707	4,579	7,286
60	20	13	12	28	2,907	4,125	7,032

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, RegisteredDISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those
Act, 1890

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139
1912	2,029	2,312	130	223	89	172	79	146
1913	2,417	3,381	152	246	147	213	76	116
1914	2,097	2,427	137	231	122	149	64	148
1915	7,286	8,735	110	158	131	169	74	136
1916	2,566	3,871	144	290	103	176	70	117
1917	1,469	1,604	93	177	98	199	70	119
1918	2,840	3,984	89	166	93	162	66	110
1919	3,574	4,616	92	212	127	280	99	199
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	2,881	3,617	126	221	109	187	75	135

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

transferred and those whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.			(Of the Number Discharged Not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
61	29	—	52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	1,101	1,382	2,483
41	38	9	47	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	2,091	2,552	4,643
96	130	43	72	141	2,625	3,037	5,662	1,609	1,798	3,407
76	147	14	65	108	3,080	4,078	7,158	1,924	2,543	4,467
329	67	10	54	123	2,870	3,088	5,958	1,553	1,736	3,289
518	28	2	59	139	8,206	9,339	17,545	6,444	7,720	14,164
275	49	2	51	127	3,258	4,583	7,841	1,896	2,904	4,800
1	23	4	53	141	1,807	2,244	4,051	862	1,001	1,863
4	22	5	50	69	3,164	4,496	7,660	1,688	2,912	4,600
80	17	—	45	139	4,034	5,446	9,480	2,573	3,595	6,168
148	55	9	55	120	3,449	4,290	7,738	2,174	2,814	4,988

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59
1912 -	5,173	4,638	105	83	75	74	61	59
1913 -	5,117	4,958	74	79	69	75	53	76
1914 -	5,478	5,116	92	87	111	81	86	78
1915 -	6,455	6,255	115	107	92	120	62	83
1916 -	6,742	6,146	104	87	117	108	84	103
1917 -	9,613	7,525	102	100	113	135	110	106
1918 -	10,198	8,501	84	78	115	136	97	128
1919 -	5,670	5,642	92	104	89	163	80	113
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	6,431	5,780	92	88	91	105	74	85

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940
1912 -	47,753	54,894	1,050	1,515	578	964	648	1,084
1913 -	48,746	56,122	1,058	1,540	555	965	664	1,123
1914 -	49,561	56,890	1,076	1,564	546	973	678	1,156
1915 -	49,215	56,633	1,062	1,537	551	972	696	1,179
1916 -	47,707	55,552	1,043	1,563	543	1,012	668	1,189
1917 -	45,138	53,896	950	1,422	528	1,016	635	1,188
1918 -	40,694	51,718	943	1,463	504	997	590	1,210
1919 -	38,659	50,154	960	1,463	482	1,017	584	1,222
Mean of the 10 years, 1910-19, inclusive.	45,996	54,243	1,027	1,513	541	985	620	1,112

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777
21	22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050
26	19	3	18	19	5,477	4,876	10,353
31	33	9	18	25	5,395	5,222	10,617
37	25	3	16	22	5,845	5,387	11,232
33	22	9	10	26	6,789	6,600	13,389
43	26	3	13	32	7,129	6,479	13,608
52	41	13	7	31	10,038	7,910	17,948
73	60	7	14	24	10,641	8,874	19,515
39	34	7	11	25	6,015	6,054	12,069
37	30	6	14	25	6,767	6,088	12,856

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

164	651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580
163	665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862
171	680	230	213	436	51,093	59,123	110,216
173	725	241	220	441	52,141	60,432	112,573
174	729	234	170	382	52,934	61,199	114,133
180	712	226	177	386	52,593	60,933	113,526
204	739	233	177	385	51,081	59,934	111,015
233	703	223	165	375	48,352	58,120	106,472
241	668	215	148	360	43,788	55,963	99,751
263	642	217	136	347	41,726	54,420	96,146
197	691	227	181	394	49,254	58,473	107,727

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, together with the proportion (per Cent.) of stated

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
Averages, 1909 to 1918.	28·80	35·45	39·16	48·61	24·87	33·11	32·41	40·46
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	34·19
1912 - -	29·06	35·34	36·36	46·03	19·25	41·54	44·44	42·19
1913 - -	29·77	33·94	40·21	49·59	33·51	38·24	26·83	43·96
1914 - -	29·05	34·86	37·11	47·88	19·91	38·63	30·46	36·69
1915 - -	31·59	36·03	46·56	51·07	19·21	29·39	40·12	44·37
1916 - -	28·90	36·46	39·66	52·21	29·38	30·79	28·77	37·26
1917 - -	25·86	34·31	42·47	48·22	30·69	38·51	28·30	38·21
1918 - -	22·31	30·05	31·43	43·30	24·24	27·59	26·14	40·57
1919 - -	24·17	37·58	38·33	48·25	29·90	30·54	23·66	45·57
Percentages for the 10 years, 1910 to 1919, inclusive.	27·97	35·28	38·91	48·46	25·26	33·02	31·13	40·88

Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38), in the following 10-Year 1909 to 1918, and also in each of the Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive, Recoveries to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.					
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
23·27	27·94	66·67	42·86	41·54	28·93	36·08	32·69	4·75	5·66	5·24
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	36·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
56·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
25·79	13·25	33·33	18·42	40·54	29·08	36·10	32·74	4·96	5·88	5·45
33·33	18·52	45·83	43·33	59·09	30·09	35·08	32·71	4·97	5·54	5·28
10·93	55·41	200·00	31·25	43·33	28·61	35·67	32·23	4·95	5·72	5·36
13·53	44·93	76·00	57·89	41·38	30·82	36·69	33·93	4·41	5·09	4·77
16·14	37·29	52·38	78·26	32·18	28·80	36·87	33·04	4·45	5·39	4·96
45·30	46·67	118·18	216·67	40·35	26·82	35·13	31·33	4·00	5·27	4·69
27·07	35·19	65·22	41·18	70·73	22·76	30·91	27·14	3·97	5·04	4·56
41·62	30·77	52·38	48·00	62·50	24·99	37·97	31·83	4·91	6·50	5·80
23·62	29·41	68·42	46·15	45·16	28·19	35·94	32·27	4·68	5·66	5·21

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily
1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, 1909 to 1918 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60
Averages, 1909 to 1918.	13·64	10·44	8·88	5·61	16·39	9·58	11·66	7·35
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28
1912 - -	10·83	8·45	10·00	5·48	12·98	7·68	9·41	5·44
1913 - -	10·50	8·83	6·99	5·13	12·43	7·77	7·98	6·77
1914 - -	11·05	8·99	8·55	5·56	20·33	8·32	12·68	6·75
1915 - -	13·12	11·04	10·83	6·96	16·70	12·35	8·91	7·04
1916 - -	14·13	11·06	9·97	5·57	21·55	10·67	12·57	8·66
1917 - -	21·30	13·96	10·74	7·03	21·40	13·29	17·32	8·92
1918 - -	25·06	16·44	8·91	5·33	22·82	13·64	16·44	10·58
1919 - -	14·67	11·25	9·58	7·11	18·46	16·03	13·70	9·25
Percentages for the 10 years, 1910 to 1919, inclusive.	13·98	10·66	8·96	5·82	16·82	10·66	11·94	7·64

Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., and also in each of the 10 Years 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9·38*	2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28
6·97†	3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70
6·76‡	3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82
10·60	2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99
18·82	4·20	2·64	7·53	6·03	13·42	10·19	11·67
7·93	2·46	1·79	5·56	5·69	10·56	8·14	9·26
12·88	3·31	1·31	8·74	4·77	10·38	8·40	9·32
15·20	2·79	1·30	8·45	4·36	10·72	8·25	9·39
17·92	4·55	3·73	8·18	5·67	10·35	8·64	9·43
21·26	3·43	1·28	9·41	5·76	11·04	8·80	9·84
18·33	3·09	3·98	5·65	6·74	12·91	10·83	11·79
21·08	3·52	1·29	7·34	8·31	13·96	10·81	12·26
22·32	5·83	5·83	4·24	8·27	20·76	13·61	16·86
30·29	8·98	3·26	9·46	6·67	24·30	15·86	19·56
14·83	5·30	3·23	8·09	7·20	14·42	11·12	12·55
18·78	4·34	2·64	7·73	6·35	13·74	10·41	11·93

* Females, ·66.

† Females, 1·58.

‡ Females, 2·61.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE RESIDENT, in Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1917 inclusive, and Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and Private Single

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32.46	41.34	34.78	42.75	12.55	8.31
1874 - - -	35.85	45.21			12.52	8.57
1875 - - -	36.10	42.77			13.41	8.87
1876 - - -	36.12	43.18			12.31	8.38
1877 - - -	33.39	41.25			12.29	8.08
1878 - - -	36.02	43.85	36.11	43.68	12.49	8.12
1879 - - -	37.25	43.54			12.55	8.93
1880 - - -	37.06	43.28			11.10	7.61
1881 - - -	34.85	44.46			11.61	7.47
1882 - - -	35.39	43.27			11.41	7.45
1883 - - -	34.79	42.00	35.55	44.47	11.99	7.64
1884 - - -	35.34	45.17			11.79	7.94
1885 - - -	38.14	45.56			10.98	8.32
1886 - - -	35.55	46.55			12.20	8.43
1887 - - -	33.93	43.05			11.45	8.27
1888 - - -	34.10	43.04	35.36	42.82	11.95	8.05
1889 - - -	35.57	41.78			11.89	8.08
1890 - - -	34.77	42.03			12.40	8.62
1891 - - -	37.49	44.36			12.44	8.35
1892 - - -	34.89	42.85			11.75	8.52
1893 - - -	35.04	41.63	35.23	42.09	11.63	8.38
1894 - - -	35.06	45.23			11.49	7.76
1895 - - -	34.36	41.80			12.25	8.38
1896 - - -	36.47	40.47			10.97	7.72
1897 - - -	35.24	41.31			11.67	7.90
1898 - - -	33.34	40.21	34.67	40.35	11.37	8.15
1899 - - -	36.16	42.17			11.89	8.50
1900 - - -	34.96	41.62			11.68	8.87
1901 - - -	34.98	39.47			11.32	8.49
1902 - - -	33.93	38.26			12.10	9.25
1903 - - -	33.53	41.12	33.56	40.58	11.62	9.01
1904 - - -	33.02	40.15			11.42	8.70
1905 - - -	34.18	41.18			11.24	8.72
1906 - - -	34.24	40.12			11.16	8.74
1907 - - -	32.83	40.32			11.13	8.96
1908 - - -	32.81	37.74	30.76	37.67	10.66	8.56
1909 - - -	32.13	39.53			10.97	8.75
1910 - - -	30.84	37.41			10.56	8.14
1911 - - -	28.92	37.59			10.38	8.40
1912 - - -	29.08	36.10			10.72	8.25
1913 - - -	30.09	35.08	29.03	.89	10.35	8.64
1914 - - -	28.61	35.67			11.04	8.80
1915 - - -	30.82	36.69			12.91	10.83
1916 - - -	28.80	36.87			13.96	10.81
1917 - - -	26.82	35.13			20.76	13.61
1918 - - -	22.76	30.91	—	—	24.30	15.86
1919 - - -	24.99	37.97	—	—	14.42	11.12

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, and Re-admissions (from 1891), under NUMBER RESIDENT; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in 1918 and 1919, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·62	8·44	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·83	7·92	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·68	8·12	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	12·09	8·32	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·60	8·03	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·67	8·65	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·31	8·83	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	10·66	8·42	7·42	8·01	6·61	7·65
1909 - - -			6·98	8·05		
1910 - - -			6·51	7·62		
1911 - - -			6·06	7·43		
1912 - - -			6·10	7·15		
1913 - - -	13·80	10·54	6·12	6·80	5·72	6·72
1914 - - -			6·11	6·95		
1915 - - -			5·86	6·73		
1916 - - -			5·54	6·69		
1917 - - -			4·99	6·43		
1918 - - -	—	—	5·24	6·46	—	—
1919 - - -	—	—	6·49	8·41	—	—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as that the latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):									
Anglesey - - -	44	51	95	-	-	-	6	18	24
Beds - - -	134	175	309	-	-	-	6	19	25
Berks - - -	150	232	382	-	-	-	19	32	51
Brecknock - - -	42	81	123	-	-	-	2	4	6
Bucks - - -	202	279	481	-	-	-	7	23	30
Cambridge - - -	71	129	200	-	-	-	6	5	11
Isle of Ely - - -	47	107	154	-	-	-	6	7	13
Cardigan - - -	43	79	122	-	-	-	2	8	10
Carmarthen - - -	144	122	266	-	-	-	20	19	39
Carnarvon - - -	104	101	205	-	-	-	11	20	31
Chester - - -	514	726	1,240	-	-	-	55	88	143
Cornwall - - -	380	442	822	-	-	-	20	65	85
Isles of Scilly - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	252	191	443	-	-	-	24	24	48
Denbigh - - -	103	124	227	-	-	-	12	13	25
Derby - - -	310	342	652	-	-	-	59	94	153
Devon - - -	314	584	898	-	-	-	46	92	138
Dorset - - -	203	337	540	-	-	-	21	56	77
Durham - - -	442	527	969	-	-	-	89	125	214
Essex - - -	680	1,208	1,888	-	-	-	58	122	180
Flint - - -	89	112	201	-	-	-	6	11	17
Glamorgan - - -	642	530	1,172	-	-	-	22	43	65
Gloucester - - -	344	583	927	-	-	-	30	64	94
Hereford - - -	145	226	371	-	-	-	8	22	30
Herts - - -	304	547	851	-	-	-	17	32	49
Hunts - - -	37	58	95	-	-	-	8	6	14
Kent - - -	932	1,346	2,278	-	-	-	131	207	338
Lancaster - - -	1,009	1,411	2,420	-	-	-	293	357	650
Leicester - - -	194	273	467	-	-	-	21	40	61
Lincoln:									
Parts of Holland - - -	61	71	132	-	-	-	3	13	16
Parts of Kesteven - - -	118	113	231	-	-	-	15	14	29
Parts of Lindsey - - -	159	229	388	-	-	-	17	36	53
Merioneth - - -	44	52	96	-	-	-	17	16	33
Middlesex - - -	881	1,552	2,433	9	48	57	18	78	96
Monmouth - - -	431	326	757	-	-	-	15	21	36
Montgomery - - -	61	85	146	-	-	-	15	11	26
Norfolk - - -	251	456	707	-	-	-	20	31	51
Northampton - - -	196	269	465	-	-	-	17	43	60
Soke of Peterborough - - -	55	73	128	-	-	-	5	12	17
Northumberland - - -	262	214	476	-	-	-	9	13	22
Notts - - -	186	292	478	-	-	-	25	57	82
Oxford - - -	110	218	328	-	-	-	16	31	47
Pembroke - - -	67	79	146	-	-	-	9	16	25
Radnor - - -	22	42	64	-	-	-	3	10	13
Rutland - - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	1	1	2
Salop - - -	175	279	454	-	-	-	16	35	51
Somerset - - -	382	613	995	-	-	-	63	81	144
Southampton - - -	416	581	997	-	-	-	37	77	114
Isle of Wight - - -	92	169	261	-	-	-	13	22	35

and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts), in the various Administrative Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1920.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B., Table III. This is caused by the fact this Table is compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19	23	42	69	92	161	-	-	-	69	92	161	Anglesey.
12	11	23	152	205	357	1	-	1	153	205	358	Beds.
14	14	28	183	278	461	3	1	4	186	279	465	Berks.
4	5	9	48	90	138	2	1	3	50	91	141	Brecknock.
15	13	28	224	315	539	2	2	4	226	317	543	Bucks.
7	10	17	84	144	228	-	-	-	84	144	228	Cambridge.
3	2	5	56	116	172	1	-	1	57	116	173	Isle of Ely.
25	29	54	70	116	186	-	-	-	70	116	186	Cardigan.
45	64	109	209	205	414	4	-	4	213	205	418	Carmarthen.
37	46	83	152	167	319	1	-	1	153	167	320	Carnarvon.
37	50	87	606	864	1,470	8	2	10	614	866	1,480	Chester.
7	16	23	407	523	930	7	-	7	414	523	937	Cornwall.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	Isles of Scilly.
4	10	14	280	225	505	8	1	9	288	226	514	Cumberland.
13	30	43	128	167	295	-	1	1	128	168	296	Denbigh.
27	39	66	396	475	871	-	1	1	396	476	872	Derby.
48	68	116	408	744	1,152	3	1	4	411	745	1,156	Devon.
13	23	36	237	416	653	1	1	2	238	417	655	Dorset.
11	16	27	542	668	1,210	6	2	8	548	670	1,218	Durham.
44	87	131	782	1,417	2,199	8	5	13	790	1,422	2,212	Essex.
3	8	11	98	131	229	-	-	-	98	131	229	Flint.
65	116	181	729	689	1,418	19	4	23	748	693	1,441	Glamorgan.
27	41	68	401	688	1,089	2	-	2	403	688	1,091	Glouceste
9	13	22	162	261	423	1	-	1	163	261	424	Hereford.
6	11	17	327	590	917	8	1	9	335	591	926	Herts.
1	-	1	46	64	110	1	-	1	47	64	111	Hunts.
25	33	58	1,088	1,586	2,674	21	6	27	1,109	1,592	2,701	Kent.
12	26	38	1,314	1,794	3,108	34	22	56	1,348	1,816	3,164	Lancaster.
19	21	40	234	334	568	-	-	-	234	334	568	Leicester.
17	10	27	81	94	175	5	-	5	86	94	180	Lincoln :
5	4	9	138	131	269	4	-	4	142	131	273	Parts of Holland.
25	45	70	201	310	511	-	-	-	201	310	511	" Kesteven.
7	9	16	68	77	145	1	-	1	69	77	146	" Lindsey.
1	9	10	909	1,687	2,596	25	18	43	934	1,705	2,639	Merioneth.
7	13	20	453	360	813	8	-	8	461	360	821	Middlesex.
11	17	28	87	113	200	-	-	-	87	113	200	Monmouth.
23	54	77	294	541	835	2	-	2	296	541	837	Montgomery.
6	9	15	219	321	540	3	-	3	222	321	543	Norfolk.
-	-	-	60	85	145	-	-	-	60	85	145	Northampton.
5	7	12	276	234	510	4	2	6	280	236	516	Soke of Peter-
33	32	65	244	381	625	1	-	1	245	381	626	borough.
11	23	34	137	272	409	-	-	-	137	272	409	Northumberl'd.
24	33	57	100	128	228	2	-	2	102	128	230	Notts.
3	7	10	28	59	87	-	-	-	28	59	87	Oxford.
1	1	2	23	28	51	-	-	-	23	28	51	Pembroke.
11	11	22	202	325	527	2	1	3	204	326	530	Radnor.
39	64	103	484	758	1,242	2	1	3	486	759	1,245	Rutland.
16	25	41	469	683	1,152	17	-	17	486	683	1,169	Salop.
6	5	11	111	196	307	-	-	-	111	196	307	Somerset.
												Southampton.
												Isle of Wight.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Stafford - - -	455	521	976	-	1	1	58	130	188
Suffolk, East - -	239	315	554	-	-	-	22	40	62
„ West - - -	108	148	256	-	-	-	8	16	24
Surrey - - -	528	929	1,457	1	-	1	43	80	123
Sussex, East - -	298	410	708	-	-	-	16	39	55
„ West - - -	195	299	494	-	-	-	5	14	19
Warwick - - -	194	328	522	-	-	-	13	35	48
Westmorland - -	62	78	140	-	-	-	16	26	42
Wilts - - -	346	484	830	-	-	-	37	75	112
Worcester - - -	256	458	714	-	-	-	22	39	61
York (East Riding) -	175	196	371	-	-	-	9	12	21
„ (North Riding)	257	336	593	-	-	-	10	30	40
„ (West Riding) -	908	1,058	1,966	-	-	-	92	138	230
TOTAL of Administrative Counties (<i>excluding</i> London County) - }	15,890	22,222	38,112	10	49	59	1,690	2,908	4,598
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	5,954	9,572	15,526	74	169	243	2,344	3,178	5,522
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties) }	21,844	31,794	53,638	84	218	302	4,034	6,086	10,120
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs :									
Barnsley - - -	22	42	64	-	-	-	2	13	15
Barrow-in-Furness -	55	56	111	-	-	-	10	21	31
Bath - - -	87	154	241	-	-	-	25	46	71
Birkenhead - - -	131	189	320	-	-	-	21	40	61
Birmingham - - -	796	1,035	1,831	-	-	-	44	74	118
Blackburn - - -	95	144	239	-	-	-	45	45	90
Blackpool - - -	37	54	91	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bolton - - -	196	244	440	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bootle - - -	60	72	132	-	-	-	2	9	11
Bournemouth - - -	-	3	3	48	97	145	-	-	-
Bradford - - -	241	279	520	-	-	-	115	100	215
Brighton - - -	193	337	530	-	-	-	19	15	34
Bristol - - -	294	400	694	-	1	1	208	348	556
Burnley - - -	95	151	246	-	-	-	4	22	26
Burton-upon-Trent -	36	38	74	-	-	-	28	28	56
Bury - - -	33	42	75	-	-	-	7	13	20
Canterbury - - -	54	62	116	-	-	-	6	6	12
Cardiff - - -	224	246	470	-	-	-	55	110	165
Carlisle - - -	49	75	124	-	-	-	5	1	6
Chester - - -	48	66	114	-	-	-	1	3	4
Coventry - - -	87	108	195	-	-	-	10	21	31
Croydon - - -	170	374	544	-	-	-	15	16	31
Darlington - - -	33	54	87	-	-	-	4	7	11
Derby - - -	126	191	317	-	-	-	8	11	19
Dewsbury - - -	39	38	77	-	-	-	4	2	6
Dudley - - -	38	50	88	-	-	-	11	22	33
Eastbourne - - -	49	70	119	-	-	-	-	3	3
East Ham - - -	102	162	264	-	-	-	8	2	10
Exeter - - -	54	115	169	-	-	-	7	8	15
Gateshead - - -	97	95	192	-	-	-	32	47	79
Gloucester - - -	41	64	105	-	-	-	1	3	4
Great Yarmouth -	31	59	90	-	-	-	36	30	66

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
31	62	93	544	714	1,258	2	1	3	546	715	1,261	Stafford.
20	46	66	281	401	682	1	—	1	282	401	683	Suffolk, East.
11	15	26	127	179	306	—	—	—	127	179	306	„ West.
4	15	19	576	1,024	1,600	18	10	28	594	1,034	1,628	Surrey.
3	7	10	317	456	773	6	1	7	323	457	780	Sussex, East.
5	10	15	205	323	528	—	—	—	205	323	528	„ West.
4	16	20	211	379	590	5	2	7	216	381	597	Warwick.
2	2	4	80	106	186	1	—	1	81	106	187	Westmorland.
17	34	51	400	593	993	4	—	4	404	593	997	Wilts.
9	16	25	287	513	800	2	—	2	289	513	802	Worcester.
8	14	22	192	222	414	5	1	6	197	223	420	York, E. Rid.
9	16	25	276	382	658	6	3	9	282	385	667	„ N. Rid.
31	56	87	1,031	1,252	2,283	9	2	11	1,040	1,254	2,294	„ W. Rid.
957	1,512	2,469	18,547	26,691	45,238	276	93	369	18,823	26,784	45,607	TOTAL.
26	76	102	8,398	12,995	21,393	226	192	418	8,624	13,187	21,811	{ London County.
983	1,588	2,571	26,945	39,686	66,631	502	285	787	27,447	39,971	67,418	GRAND TOTAL.
2	5	7	26	60	86	—	—	—	26	60	86	Barnsley.
—	2	2	65	79	144	—	—	—	65	79	144	Barrow-in-Fur-
3	8	11	115	208	323	1	—	1	116	208	324	Bath. [ness
4	9	13	156	238	394	—	—	—	156	238	394	Birkenhead.
5	16	21	845	1,125	1,970	—	—	—	845	1,125	1,970	Birmingham.
—	1	1	140	190	330	—	—	—	140	190	330	Blackburn.
—	—	—	37	55	92	—	1	1	37	56	93	Blackpool.
—	3	3	196	251	447	—	—	—	196	251	447	Bolton.
—	—	—	62	81	143	7	1	8	69	82	151	Bootle.
5	8	13	53	108	161	—	—	—	53	108	161	Bournemouth.
—	1	1	356	380	736	—	—	—	356	380	736	Bradford.
7	19	26	219	371	590	3	6	9	222	377	599	Brighton.
32	55	87	534	804	1,338	—	—	—	534	804	1,338	Bristol.
—	—	—	99	173	272	—	—	—	99	173	272	Burnley.
2	9	11	66	75	141	—	—	—	66	75	141	Burton-upon-
1	1	2	41	56	97	—	—	—	41	56	97	Bury. [Trent.
5	8	13	65	76	141	2	—	2	67	76	143	Canterbury.
39	84	123	318	440	758	28	2	30	346	442	788	Cardiff.
1	—	1	55	76	131	—	—	—	55	76	131	Carlisle.
3	2	5	52	71	123	—	—	—	52	71	123	Chester.
—	—	—	97	129	226	—	—	—	97	129	226	Coventry.
—	—	—	185	390	575	1	4	5	186	394	580	Croydon.
—	2	2	37	63	100	—	—	—	37	63	100	Darlington.
1	1	2	135	203	338	—	—	—	135	203	338	Derby.
—	—	—	43	40	83	1	—	1	44	40	84	Dewsbury.
4	27	31	53	99	152	—	—	—	53	99	152	Dudley.
—	1	1	49	74	123	—	—	—	49	74	123	Eastbourne.
2	5	7	112	169	281	—	—	—	112	169	281	East Ham.
11	15	26	72	138	210	—	—	—	72	138	210	Exeter.
1	1	2	130	143	273	—	—	—	130	143	273	Gateshead.
1	—	1	43	67	110	1	—	1	4	67	111	Gloucester.
4	9	13	71	98	169	—	—	—	—	98	169	Gt. Yarmouth

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHES — <i>cont.</i>									
Grimsby - - -	78	73	151	-	-	-	1	8	9
Halifax - - -	92	96	188	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hastings - - -	80	146	226	-	-	-	3	15	18
Huddersfield - - -	92	111	203	-	-	-	7	22	29
Ipswich - - -	84	97	181	-	-	-	13	19	32
Kingston-upon-Hull -	217	284	501	-	-	-	15	45	60
Leeds - - -	436	521	957	-	-	-	113	117	230
Leicester - - -	296	319	615	-	-	-	58	68	126
Lincoln - - -	61	70	131	-	-	-	6	25	31
Liverpool - - -	784	1,162	1,946	-	-	-	152	148	300
Manchester - - -	570	682	1,252	-	-	-	228	245	473
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	68	64	132	-	-	-	1	10	11
Middlesbrough - - -	123	132	255	-	-	-	1	5	6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	375	325	700	1	-	1	6	8	14
Newport (Mon.) - - -	100	137	237	-	-	-	2	3	5
Northampton - - -	91	138	229	-	-	-	7	13	20
Norwich - - -	122	238	360	-	-	-	33	51	84
Nottingham - - -	329	440	769	-	-	-	74	97	171
Oldham - - -	89	107	196	-	-	-	74	104	178
Oxford - - -	56	85	141	-	-	-	2	5	7
Plymouth - - -	215	281	496	-	-	-	60	100	160
Portsmouth - - -	187	330	517	-	-	-	84	118	202
Preston - - -	74	165	239	-	-	-	105	61	166
Reading - - -	68	106	174	-	-	-	13	13	26
Rochdale - - -	44	65	109	-	-	-	25	29	54
Rotherham - - -	55	52	107	-	-	-	1	1	2
St. Helens - - -	49	53	102	-	-	-	56	69	125
Salford - - -	249	276	525	-	-	-	84	104	188
Sheffield - - -	446	550	996	-	-	-	74	91	165
Smethwick - - -	68	71	139	-	-	-	2	2	4
Southampton - - -	90	131	221	24	44	68	91	95	186
Southend-on-Sea - - -	35	100	135	1	-	1	4	4	8
Southport - - -	28	80	108	-	-	-	10	10	20
South Shields - - -	62	75	137	-	-	-	39	39	78
Stockport - - -	123	148	271	-	-	-	30	54	84
Stoke-on-Trent - - -	235	224	459	-	-	-	42	62	104
Sunderland - - -	187	166	353	-	-	-	31	44	75
Swansea - - -	96	117	213	-	-	-	14	40	54
Tynemouth - - -	67	36	103	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wakefield - - -	63	52	115	-	-	-	2	3	5
Wallasey - - -	54	99	153	-	-	-	2	6	8
Walsall - - -	111	96	207	-	-	-	-	35	35
Warrington - - -	42	53	95	-	-	-	24	31	55
West Bromwich - - -	41	51	92	-	-	-	33	17	50
West Ham - - -	393	548	941	-	-	-	27	29	56
West Hartlepool - - -	33	44	77	-	-	-	21	20	41
Wigan - - -	60	90	150	-	-	-	22	29	51
Wolverhampton - - -	72	104	176	-	-	-	37	51	88
Worcester - - -	60	84	144	-	-	-	4	32	36
York - - -	98	110	208	-	-	-	9	13	22
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) -	11,161	14,653	25,814	74	142	216	2,475	3,285	5,760

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGHHS.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	12	19	86	93	179	—	—	—	86	93	179	Grimsby.
4	—	4	96	99	195	1	—	1	97	99	196	Halifax.
—	—	—	83	161	244	1	1	2	84	162	246	Hastings.
—	—	—	99	133	232	—	—	—	99	133	232	Huddersfield.
1	1	2	98	117	215	1	—	1	99	117	216	Ipswich.
18	21	39	250	350	600	8	1	9	258	351	609	Kingston-upon- Hull.
8	10	18	557	648	1,205	5	6	11	562	654	1,216	Leeds.
4	9	13	358	396	754	—	—	—	358	396	754	Leicester.
13	13	26	80	108	188	—	—	—	80	108	188	Lincoln.
1	5	6	937	1,315	2,252	84	41	125	1,021	1,356	2,377	Liverpool.
4	2	6	802	929	1,731	29	22	51	831	951	1,782	Manchester.
8	17	25	77	91	168	—	—	—	77	91	168	Merthyr Tydfil
1	—	1	125	137	262	2	—	2	127	137	264	Middlesbrough.
6	6	12	388	339	727	—	—	—	388	339	727	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
—	—	—	102	140	242	12	1	13	114	141	255	Newport (Mon.)
6	17	23	104	168	272	—	—	—	104	168	272	Northampton.
13	64	77	168	353	521	—	—	—	168	353	521	Norwich.
27	44	71	430	581	1,011	—	—	—	430	581	1,011	Nottingham.
3	1	4	166	212	378	—	—	—	166	212	378	Oldham.
—	—	—	58	90	148	—	—	—	58	90	148	Oxford.
30	75	105	305	456	761	1	—	1	306	456	762	Plymouth.
10	22	32	281	470	751	—	—	—	281	470	751	Portsmouth.
1	—	1	180	226	406	2	1	3	182	227	409	Preston.
2	1	3	83	120	203	1	1	2	84	121	205	Reading.
—	—	—	69	94	163	—	—	—	69	94	163	Rochdale.
1	3	4	57	56	113	—	—	—	57	56	113	Rotherham.
10	6	16	115	128	243	—	—	—	115	128	243	St. Helens.
—	1	1	333	381	714	5	2	7	338	383	721	Salford.
12	23	35	532	664	1,196	2	—	2	534	664	1,198	Sheffield.
1	4	5	71	77	148	—	—	—	71	77	148	Smethwick.
49	82	131	254	352	606	—	—	—	254	352	606	Southampton.
—	—	—	40	104	144	—	—	—	40	104	144	Southend-on-
—	—	—	38	90	128	—	—	—	38	90	128	Southport. [Sea.
3	7	10	104	121	225	—	—	—	104	121	225	South Shields.
4	21	25	157	223	380	—	1	1	157	224	381	Stockport.
5	16	21	282	302	584	—	—	—	282	302	584	Stoke-on-Trent.
—	—	—	218	210	428	—	1	1	218	211	429	Sunderland.
18	26	44	128	183	311	—	—	—	128	183	311	Swansea.
—	—	—	67	37	104	2	1	3	69	38	107	Tynemouth.
6	8	14	71	63	134	—	—	—	71	63	134	Wakefield.
—	8	8	56	113	169	—	—	—	56	113	169	Wallasey.
5	14	19	116	145	261	—	—	—	116	145	261	Walsall.
3	3	6	69	87	156	—	—	—	69	87	156	Warrington.
1	4	5	75	72	147	—	—	—	75	72	147	W. Bromwich.
6	15	21	426	592	1,018	8	1	9	434	593	1,027	West Ham.
—	—	—	54	64	118	—	—	—	54	64	118	W. Hartlepool.
2	11	13	84	130	214	1	—	1	85	130	215	Wigan.
—	—	—	109	155	264	—	—	—	109	155	264	Wolverhampton.
—	—	—	64	116	180	—	—	—	64	116	180	Worcester.
1	5	6	108	128	236	—	—	—	108	128	236	York.
427	869	1,296	14,137	18,949	33,086	209	94	303	14,346	19,043	33,389	TOTAL.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	9	24	33	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bedford - -	25	41	66	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bury St. Edmunds -	16	26	42	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cambridge - -	49	122	171	-	-	-	1	2	3
Colchester - -	53	61	114	-	-	-	1	3	4
Doncaster - -	27	38	65	-	-	-	12	15	27
Grantham - -	26	16	42	-	-	-	5	10	15
Gravesend - -	24	38	62	-	-	-	7	5	12
Guildford - -	31	61	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford - -	36	33	69	-	-	-	4	5	9
King's Lynn - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	5	5	10
London, City of -	57	75	132	-	-	-	31	36	67
Newbury - -	8	22	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - under Lyme.	13	18	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Windsor - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	2	3	5
Shrewsbury - -	40	57	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton (a) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wenlock - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - -	479	706	1,185	-	-	-	68	91	159
GRAND TOTAL -	33,484	47,153	80,637	158	360	518	6,577	9,462	16,039

(a) Ceased to be a Local Authority 11th March 1918.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHs.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	9	28	37	-	-	-	9	28	37	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	25	42	67	1	1	2	26	43	69	Bedford.
4	-	4	20	27	47	-	-	-	20	27	47	Bury St. Ed- munds.
3	3	6	53	127	180	-	-	-	53	127	180	Cambridge.
-	2	2	54	66	120	-	-	-	54	66	120	Colchester.
2	2	4	41	55	96	-	-	-	41	55	96	Doncaster.
-	-	-	31	26	57	-	-	-	31	26	57	Grantham.
-	-	-	31	43	74	-	-	-	31	43	74	Gravesend.
1	1	2	32	62	94	-	-	-	32	62	94	Guildford.
2	6	8	42	44	86	-	-	-	42	44	86	Hereford.
1	8	9	17	31	48	-	-	-	17	31	48	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	88	111	199	51	17	68	139	128	267	London, City of
-	-	-	8	22	30	-	-	-	8	22	30	Newbury.
-	-	-	13	18	31	-	-	-	13	18	31	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	16	22	38	-	-	-	16	22	38	New Windsor.
-	-	-	40	57	97	-	-	-	40	57	97	Shrewsbury.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiverton.
-	-	-	21	17	38	-	-	-	21	17	38	Warwick.
1	3	4	20	24	44	-	-	-	20	24	44	Wenlock.
14	25	39	561	822	1,383	52	18	70	613	840	1,453	TOTAL.
1,424	2,482	3,906	41,643	59,457	101,100	763	397	1,160	42,406	59,854	102,260	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1909, and 1911-1920** inclusive.
Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. (under the Lunacy Acts).	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,318	32,461	15,018	6,839	59·76	27·65	12·59
1879	61,524	39,289	16,005	6,230	63·86	26·01	10·13
1884	69,786	46,331	17,377	6,078	66·39	24·90	8·71
1889	75,368	51,929	17,509	5,930	68·90	23·23	7·87
1894	82,683	60,115	16,869	5,699	72·71	20·40	6·89
1899	95,182	71,769	17,453	5,960	75·40	18·34	6·26
1904	106,224	82,921	17,787	5,516	78·06	16·75	5·19
1909	116,730	92,848	18,396	5,486	79·54	15·76	4·70
1911	120,469	96,283	18,728	5,458	79·92	15·55	4·53
1912	122,647	98,136	19,162	5,349	80·02	15·62	4·36
1913	125,082	100,400	19,330	5,352	80·27	15·45	4·28
1914	127,046	102,177	19,559	5,310	80·42	15·40	4·18
1915	129,402	104,026	20,205	5,171	80·39	15·61	4·00
1916	126,249	101,441	19,932	4,876	80·35	15·79	3·86
1917	123,125	98,768	19,733	4,624	80·22	16·03	3·75
1918	114,072	91,353	18,319	4,400	80·08	16·06	3·86
1919	103,456	83,232	16,090	4,134	80·45	15·55	4·00
1920	102,567	82,622	16,039	3,906	80·55	15·64	3·81

TABLE X.

TABLE X.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered living in those Institutions on 31st December 1918.
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1918.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1918 to the Number.
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged

							AGES.			
							Under 15.		15-19.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1918, in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	512	319	770	788
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
TOTAL							514	320	802	803
(b) Number of Patients who died during the year 1918 in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	44	208	134
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							81	44	211	136
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1918, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1918, in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	158·2	137·9	270·1	170·1
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							157·6	137·5	263·1	169·4
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1918. (For males, the ratio is estimated on the civilian population only.)							15·0	13·7	14·7†	6·0

* The number of patients in these divisions being so few, the ratios are not given, as they would

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses who were of Patients living, on 31st December 1918, in the same Institutions. to the whole Population during the Year 1918 (kindly furnished by the Registrar according to AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.	
20-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1,628	1,808	6,441	6,923	9,121	10,707	8,985	12,191	6,834	10,263	4,383	7,485	38,674	50,484
23	34	104	131	166	248	234	327	212	361	194	349	939	1,456
23	16	51	98	87	174	112	240	103	229	109	253	491	1,015
9	30	68	88	130	203	147	306	125	300	102	297	586	1,229
35	-	84	-	60	-	30	-	12	-	21	-	253	-
12	1	85	29	159	52	150	46	131	44	104	41	647	213
1,730	1,889	6,833	7,269	9,723	11,384	9,658	13,110	7,417	11,197	4,913	8,425	41,590	54,397
386	291	1,581	1,155	2,217	1,510	2,071	1,650	1,737	1,558	1,917	2,159	10,198	8,501
2	-	-	4	14	9	19	15	19	20	30	29	84	78
1	-	7	6	15	11	23	27	29	36	39	56	115	136
2	2	6	11	15	14	15	19	19	22	39	59	97	128
2	-	13	-	36	-	8	-	2	-	11	-	73	-
-	-	11	-	14	2	14	1	11	3	10	1	60	7
393	293	1,618	1,176	2,311	1,546	2,150	1,712	1,817	1,639	2,046	2,304	10,627	8,850
237.1	161.0	245.5	166.8	243.1	141.0	230.5	135.3	254.2	151.8	437.4	288.4	263.7	168.4
*	-	-	30.5	84.3	36.3	81.2	45.9	89.6	55.4	154.6	83.1	89.5	53.6
*	-	137.3	61.2	172.4	63.2	205.4	112.5	281.6	157.2	357.8	221.3	234.2	134.0
*	*	88.2	125.0	115.4	69.0	102.0	62.1	152.0	73.3	382.4	198.7	165.5	104.1
*	-	154.8	-	600.0	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	288.5	-
-	-	129.4	-	88.1	38.5	93.3	21.7	84.0	68.2	96.2	24.4	92.7	32.9
227.2	155.1	236.8	161.8	237.7	135.8	222.6	130.6	245.0	146.4	416.4	273.5	255.5	162.7
14.7†	7.7	14.7†	9.3	14.7†	8.6	16.8	12.9	29.6	22.9	86.1	72.9	21.1	15.1

be likely to mislead. † This ratio is calculated for the age-group 15-45 years as a whole.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, AND PATIENTS IN
PRIVATE SINGLE CARE.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the Year 1919. The Daily Average Number of Patients resident during 1919 was 96,146—Males, 41,726 ; Females, 54,420.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - - -	3	6	7	28	1	5	11	39
Influenza - - - -	29	31	100	100	34	54	163	185
Dysentery (colitis) - - -	20	9	78	113	48	68	146	190
Erysipelas - - - -	—	—	2	2	5	2	7	4
Pellagra - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis).	258	218	857	884	117	134	1,232	1,236
Other tuberculous disease -	43	46	94	106	24	27	161	179
Cancer, malignant disease -	1	—	58	91	45	75	104	166
Diabetes - - - -	—	—	12	7	9	3	21	10
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy).	2	4	68	68	92	122	162	194
Organic disease of brain -	18	6	106	102	74	115	198	223
General paralysis of the Insane.	48	17	973	190	34	9	1,055	216
Epilepsy - - - -	110	56	150	118	44	35	304	209
Organic heart disease - -	17	18	268	319	279	399	564	736
Arterial sclerosis - - -	—	1	90	69	244	240	334	310
Bronchitis - - - -	4	2	34	43	81	85	119	130
Pneumonia (all forms) - -	47	56	180	201	121	120	348	377
Enteritis - - - -	1	1	3	15	1	8	5	24
Nephritis and Bright's disease	13	10	107	160	120	151	240	321
Senility - - - -	—	—	8	8	515	811	523	819
All other diseases - - -	26	45	173	278	87	132	286	455
Violent deaths (including suicide).	3	2	19	25	10	4	32	31
TOTAL - - -	643	528	3,387	2,927	1,985	2,599	6,015	6,054

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (LIMITED
TO THE 80 ASYLUMS WHICH RECEIVED CIVILIAN
PATIENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR).

TABLE XIb.—Showing the Primary Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the Year 1919. The Daily Average Number of Patients resident during 1919 was—Males, 37,768; Females, 49,447; Total, 87,215.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - -	3	5	7	28	1	3	11	36
Influenza - - -	28	29	97	90	30	44	155	163
Dysentery (colitis) - -	20	9	77	110	48	67	145	186
Erysipelas - - -	—	—	2	2	5	1	7	3
Pellagra - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (pulmonary tuber- culosis).	250	215	827	868	111	128	1,188	1,211
Other tuberculous disease -	43	46	93	106	23	26	159	178
Cancer, malignant disease -	1	—	48	85	34	65	83	150
Diabetes - - -	—	—	10	6	5	—	15	6
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apo- plexy).	2	3	61	58	74	99	137	160
Organic disease of brain -	17	6	99	88	64	87	180	181
General paralysis of the insane.	44	17	885	182	28	8	957	207
Epilepsy - - -	108	55	144	112	40	26	292	193
Organic heart disease - -	17	18	259	298	259	354	535	670
Arterial sclerosis - -	—	1	88	67	235	224	323	292
Bronchitis - - -	4	2	32	41	79	71	115	114
Pneumonia (all forms) -	47	55	172	185	108	106	327	346
Enteritis - - -	1	1	3	15	1	6	5	22
Nephritis and Bright's disease.	13	10	103	156	114	145	230	311
Senility - - -	—	—	8	7	472	737	480	744
All other diseases - -	22	42	151	252	71	114	244	408
Violent deaths (including suicide).	3	1	14	18	9	3	26	22
TOTAL - - -	623	515	3,180	2,774	1,811	2,314	5,614	5,603

TABLE XIc.—Showing Number and Proportion of Deaths during 1919 in County and County Borough Asylums (limited to the 80 Asylums which received Civilian Patients throughout the Year) from the chief Primary Causes, and the Mortality per 1,000 resident. The Daily Average Number of Patients resident was 87,215—Males, 37,768 ; Females, 49,447.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number.			Proportion per Cent.			Mortality per 1,000.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Enteric fever -	11	36	47	.2	.6	.4	.3	.7	.5
2. Influenza - -	155	163	318	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.6
3. Dysentery - -	145	186	331	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
4. Tuberculosis (including phthisis).	1,347	1,389	2,736	24.0	24.8	24.4	35.7	28.1	31.4
5. Cancer - -	83	150	233	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.7
6. Apoplexy - -	137	160	297	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.4
7. Organic brain disease.	180	181	361	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.7	4.1
8. General paralysis	957	207	1,164	17.0	3.7	10.4	25.3	4.2	13.4
9. Epilepsy - -	292	193	485	5.2	3.4	4.3	7.7	3.9	5.6
10. Organic heart disease.	535	670	1,205	9.5	12.0	10.7	14.2	13.5	13.8
11. Bronchitis - -	115	114	229	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.6
12. Pneumonia - -	327	346	673	5.8	6.2	6.0	8.6	7.0	7.7
13. Renal disease -	230	311	541	4.1	5.6	4.8	6.1	6.3	6.2
14. Senility (and arterial sclerosis).	803	1,036	1,839	14.3	18.5	16.4	21.3	21.0	21.1
15. All other causes -	5,317	5,142	10,459	94.7	91.8	93.2	140.7	104.0	119.9
	297	461	758	5.3	8.2	6.8	7.9	9.3	8.7
TOTAL - -	5,614	5,603	11,217	100.0	100.0	100.0	148.6	113.3	128.6

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND (under the Lunacy Acts) in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1920, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : C. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all these Counties and Boroughs are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Regis- tered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work- houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.											
ANGLESEY :											
Anglesey - - - - -	12	18	-	-	1	2	5	6	18	26	44
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) -	9	13	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	18	29
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - -	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	14
Holyhead - - - - -	19	17	-	-	5	16	9	8	33	41	74
TOTAL - - -	44	51	-	-	6	18	19	23	69	92	161
BEDFORD :											
Amphill - - - - -	21	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	20	43
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - -	19	30	-	-	-	4	-	-	19	34	53
Biggleswade - - - - -	34	30	-	-	4	8	10	6	48	44	92
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	11	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	12	15	27
Luton - - - - -	45	72	-	-	1	5	-	5	46	82	128
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C. and Hunts) -	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TOTAL - - -	134	175	-	-	6	19	12	11	152	205	357
BERKS :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.)	13	29	-	-	1	3	4	-	18	32	50
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	10	12	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	14	25
Easthampstead - - - - -	13	24	-	-	1	2	-	-	14	26	40
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Oxford C.)	11	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	16	27
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	13	15	-	-	-	-	2	4	15	19	34
Maidenhead - - - - -	21	50	-	-	3	4	5	4	29	58	87
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - -	1	12	-	-	4	2	-	2	5	16	21
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	10	15	-	-	3	4	-	-	13	19	32
Wantage - - - - -	17	15	-	-	3	3	2	-	22	18	40
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and New Windsor B.)-	15	18	-	-	3	3	-	-	18	21	39
Wokingham - - - - -	26	27	-	-	-	8	1	4	27	39	66
TOTAL - - -	150	232	-	-	19	32	14	14	183	278	461

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>											
BRECKNOCK:											
Brecknock - - - - -	12	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	22	35
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	14	20
Brickhowel (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - - - -	8	30	-	-	1	-	-	2	9	32	41
Lay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor) - - - - -	3	11	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	13	17
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.).	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	6	11
Meath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	8	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	3	14
Phayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	42	81	-	-	2	4	4	5	48	90	138
BUCKINGHAM:											
Amersham - - - - -	27	44	-	-	4	5	-	-	31	49	80
Chesham - - - - -	23	28	-	-	-	4	2	1	25	33	58
Cheshamstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Crackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Oxford C.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	7	10	-	-	-	1	2	-	9	11	20
Don - - - - -	41	61	-	-	-	3	5	1	46	65	111
Denley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Eighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	9	14	-	-	1	2	-	1	10	17	27
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	30	38	-	-	1	2	3	1	34	41	75
Otterspurty (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - - - - -	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	17
Quame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	11	17
Winslow - - - - -	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8	14
Wycombe - - - - -	41	63	-	-	1	5	2	2	44	70	114
TOTAL - - -	202	279	-	-	7	23	15	13	224	315	539
CAMBRIDGE:											
Boxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	10	17	-	-	3	1	1	3	14	21	35
Chesherton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge B.) - - - - -	16	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	37	54
Clinton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	15	21	-	-	2	2	3	4	20	27	47
Crewmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	18	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	32	50
Coyston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	9	21	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	22	33
C. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	5	9
C. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	71	129	-	-	6	5	7	10	84	144	228
ISLE OF ELY:											
Ely - - - - -	15	31	-	-	3	5	1	1	19	37	56
North Witchford - - - - -	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	34
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.] and Soke of Peterborough).	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Whittlesey - - - - -	4	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	12	17
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	14	42	-	-	3	2	1	1	18	45	63
TOTAL - - -	47	107	-	-	6	7	3	2	56	116	172

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
CARDIGAN :											
Aberayron - - - - -	7	16	-	-	-	-	5	8	12	24	36
Aberystwyth - - - - -	16	30	-	-	-	6	7	9	23	45	68
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke C.) - - - - -	9	9	-	-	-	-	3	2	12	11	23
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C.) - - - - -	4	7	-	-	1	1	2	2	7	10	17
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Montgomery C.). - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C. and Pembroke C.). - - - - -	1	10	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	14	18
Tregaron - - - - -	6	7	-	-	1	1	5	4	12	12	24
TOTAL - - -	43	79	-	-	2	8	25	29	70	116	186
CARMARTHEN :											
Carmarthen - - - - -	35	35	-	-	6	4	10	15	51	54	105
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C.) - - - - -	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	1	7
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	25	25	-	-	1	-	5	7	31	32	63
Llandovery - - - - -	9	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	12	9	21
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	60	44	-	-	6	11	26	35	92	90	182
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke C.) - - - - -	6	9	-	-	2	1	1	1	9	11	20
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Pembroke C.). - - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	8	16
TOTAL - - -	144	122	-	-	20	19	45	64	209	205	414
CARNARVON :											
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	28	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	30	26	56
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	21	34	-	-	-	-	19	18	40	52	92
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	23	21	-	-	7	16	1	-	31	37	68
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	8	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	7	16
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	5	11
Pwllheli - - - - -	20	13	-	-	4	4	12	23	36	40	76
TOTAL - - -	104	101	-	-	11	20	37	46	152	167	319
CHESTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - - -	59	79	-	-	11	17	1	1	71	97	168
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C.B., and Wallasey C.B.). - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucklow - - - - -	76	114	-	-	13	8	-	-	89	122	211
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.B.) - - - - -	9	16	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	19	29
Congleton - - - - -	27	43	-	-	2	3	5	1	34	47	81
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - - -	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8
Macclesfield - - - - -	79	112	-	-	12	23	1	11	92	146	238
Nantwich - - - - -	71	98	-	-	6	5	20	11	97	114	211
Northwich - - - - -	56	59	-	-	-	-	5	11	61	70	131
Runcorn - - - - -	29	55	-	-	-	7	-	3	29	65	94
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Stockport C.B.) - - - - -	62	67	-	-	7	16	3	9	72	92	164
Tarvin - - - - -	9	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	21	31
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint C. and Salop) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Wirral - - - - -	31	56	-	-	4	8	-	-	35	64	99
TOTAL - - -	514	726	-	-	55	88	37	50	606	864	1,470

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
CORNWALL :											
Bodmin - - - - -	20	30	-	-	2	1	2	3	24	34	58
Camelford - - - - -	7	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	10	2	12
Falmouth - - - - -	16	32	-	-	1	6	-	1	17	39	56
Helston - - - - -	15	23	-	-	2	5	-	-	17	28	45
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	7	11	-	-	2	2	-	-	9	13	22
Liskeard - - - - -	36	45	-	-	3	15	-	-	39	60	99
Penzance - - - - -	68	63	-	-	1	4	-	-	69	67	136
Redruth - - - - -	67	51	-	-	-	14	-	-	67	65	132
St. Austell - - - - -	53	53	-	-	5	16	-	-	58	69	127
St. Columb Major - - - - -	14	28	-	-	1	1	1	1	16	30	46
St. Germans - - - - -	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	50
Stratton - - - - -	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20
Truro - - - - -	38	50	-	-	2	1	2	11	42	62	104
TOTAL - - -	380	442	-	-	20	65	7	16	407	523	930
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -											
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
CUMBERLAND :											
Carlisle-with-Garrigill - - - - -	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
Bootle - - - - -	17	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	23	40
Crampton - - - - -	14	10	-	-	5	1	-	-	19	11	30
Carlisle (part, <i>see</i> Carlisle C.B.)	11	8	-	-	2	-	1	-	14	8	22
Blackermouth - - - - -	76	40	-	-	3	4	1	6	80	50	130
Longtown - - - - -	3	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	10
Penrith - - - - -	26	17	-	-	2	10	-	1	28	28	56
Whitehaven - - - - -	84	62	-	-	7	6	1	1	92	69	161
Wigton - - - - -	16	25	-	-	3	2	1	2	20	29	49
TOTAL - - -	252	191	-	-	24	24	4	10	280	225	505
DENBIGH :											
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - - - -	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	16
Merioneth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	12	14	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	19	33
Glanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	7
Glanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - - - -	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	4	10
Swestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	6	8
Lluthin - - - - -	18	15	-	-	-	2	2	1	20	18	38
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint C.) - - - - -	15	21	-	-	1	3	-	7	16	31	47
Crexham - - - - -	49	52	-	-	9	8	7	11	65	71	136
TOTAL - - -	103	124	-	-	12	13	13	30	128	167	295

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
DERBY :											
Ashbourne (part, see Stafford C.)	14	14	—	—	3	9	2	—	19	23	42
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, see Leicester C.)	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	10
Bakewell	21	30	—	—	—	3	1	2	22	35	57
Basford (part, see Notts)	23	20	—	—	4	7	10	12	37	39	76
Belper	48	36	—	—	3	1	2	2	53	39	92
Burton-upon-Trent (part, see Stafford C. and Burton-upon-Trent C.B.).	15	18	—	—	13	8	5	10	33	36	69
Chapel-en-le-Frith	18	25	—	—	4	10	1	—	23	35	58
Chesterfield	97	108	—	—	25	35	6	5	128	148	276
Derby (part, see Derby C.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, see Sheffield C.B.)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	5
Glossop	18	14	—	—	2	6	—	—	20	20	40
Hayfield (part, see Chester C.)	8	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	18	26
Mansfield (part, see Notts)	18	17	—	—	2	2	—	5	20	24	44
Shardlow (part, see Leicester C. and Notts)	21	28	—	—	3	4	—	—	24	32	56
Uttoxeter (part, see Stafford C.)	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Worksop (part, see Notts and Yorks, W.R.)	3	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	12	15
TOTAL	310	342	—	—	59	94	27	39	396	475	871
DEVON :											
Axminster (part, see Dorset)	7	22	—	—	5	2	2	—	14	24	38
Barnstaple (part, see Barnstaple B.)	22	44	—	—	1	4	11	9	34	57	91
Bideford	9	21	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	24	34
Crediton	8	28	—	—	—	12	1	—	9	40	49
Holsworthy (part, see Cornwall)	4	3	—	—	2	3	—	2	6	8	14
Honiton	21	33	—	—	1	2	4	1	26	36	62
Kingsbridge	6	14	—	—	—	3	1	1	7	18	25
Launceston (part, see Cornwall)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Newton Abbot	68	142	—	—	12	32	4	21	84	195	279
Okehampton	13	20	—	—	4	2	4	1	21	23	44
Plympton St. Mary	9	31	—	—	5	5	3	1	17	37	54
St. Thomas (part, see Exeter C.B.)	39	64	—	—	6	6	4	8	49	78	127
South Molton	15	14	—	—	5	6	1	4	21	24	45
Tavistock (part, see Cornwall)	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	20	34
Tiverton	25	38	—	—	—	—	1	3	26	41	67
Torrington	16	16	—	—	2	7	—	—	18	23	41
Totnes	31	69	—	—	2	8	11	13	44	90	134
Wellington (part, see Somerset)	7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	13
TOTAL	314	584	—	—	46	92	48	68	408	744	1,152
DORSET :											
Axminster (part, see Devon)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Beaminster	12	25	—	—	2	3	—	—	14	28	42
Blandford	7	8	—	—	2	3	1	—	10	11	21
Bridport	14	24	—	—	—	2	1	4	15	30	45

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
DORSET—continued.											
Abchurch	3	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	11
Barnstaple	18	29	—	—	—	5	3	—	21	34	55
Barnstaple	37	64	—	—	9	15	4	5	50	84	134
Barnstaple	20	24	—	—	2	12	3	7	25	43	68
Barnstaple	15	26	—	—	—	2	1	1	16	29	45
Barnstaple	11	13	—	—	4	3	—	1	15	17	32
Barnstaple	15	22	—	—	—	2	—	3	15	27	42
Barnstaple	37	69	—	—	—	4	—	—	37	73	110
Barnstaple	14	23	—	—	1	5	—	2	15	30	45
TOTAL	203	337	—	—	21	56	13	23	237	416	653
DURHAM :											
Barnstaple	59	55	—	—	4	17	2	3	65	75	140
Barnstaple	37	50	—	—	2	5	—	—	39	55	94
Barnstaple	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Barnstaple	30	71	—	—	2	2	—	—	32	73	105
Barnstaple	43	38	—	—	3	10	—	—	46	48	94
Barnstaple	35	37	—	—	23	18	—	1	58	56	114
Barnstaple	5	16	—	—	4	4	—	—	9	20	29
Barnstaple	23	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	28	51
Barnstaple	61	54	—	—	6	18	—	—	67	72	139
Barnstaple	11	20	—	—	—	2	—	1	11	23	34
Barnstaple	38	45	—	—	29	22	—	—	67	67	134
Barnstaple	62	65	—	—	7	11	9	7	78	83	161
Barnstaple	15	28	—	—	3	6	—	—	18	34	52
Barnstaple	8	10	—	—	2	4	—	—	10	14	24
Barnstaple	9	8	—	—	4	6	—	4	13	18	31
TOTAL	442	527	—	—	89	125	11	16	542	668	1,210
ESSEX :											
Barnstaple	23	48	—	—	3	6	3	2	29	56	85
Barnstaple	14	21	—	—	—	—	2	7	16	28	44
Barnstaple	32	42	—	—	8	18	4	13	44	73	117
Barnstaple	41	62	—	—	5	5	5	3	51	70	121
Barnstaple	21	35	—	—	1	6	1	2	23	43	66
Barnstaple	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	27
Barnstaple	19	48	—	—	4	11	—	—	23	59	82
Barnstaple	27	17	—	—	1	3	2	4	30	24	54
Barnstaple	30	35	—	—	1	7	1	5	32	47	79
Barnstaple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnstaple	40	42	—	—	1	2	3	2	44	46	90
Barnstaple	15	14	—	—	2	5	2	3	19	22	41
Barnstaple	32	50	—	—	2	7	—	1	34	58	92
Barnstaple	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6
Barnstaple	13	28	—	—	3	5	1	5	17	38	55
Barnstaple	97	221	—	—	—	—	4	9	101	230	331

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
ESSEX—continued.											
Saffron Walden - - - - -	14	25	-	-	1	6	1	4	16	35	51
Sudbury (part, see Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	5	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	10	16
Tendring - - - - -	46	80	-	-	9	32	1	5	56	117	173
West Ham (part, see East Ham C.B. and West Ham C.B.)	198	412	-	-	17	9	13	20	228	441	669
TOTAL - - -	680	1,208	-	-	58	122	44	87	782	1,417	2,199
FLINT :											
Ellesmere (part, see Salop) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Hawarden - - - - -	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	41
Holywell - - - - -	42	54	-	-	6	8	3	7	51	69	120
St. Asaph (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	21	33	-	-	-	3	-	1	21	37	58
Whitchurch (part, see Chester C. and Salop) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	89	112	-	-	6	11	3	8	98	131	229
GLAMORGAN :											
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	83	80	-	-	-	5	8	13	91	98	189
Cardiff (part, see Cardiff C.B.) - - - - -	39	80	-	-	9	16	14	34	62	130	192
Gower (part, see Swansea C.B.) - - - - -	6	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	6	13
Llanelly (part, see Carmarthen C.) - - - - -	8	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	9	19
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock C. and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.).	64	54	-	-	2	3	11	6	77	63	140
Neath (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	99	109	-	-	2	7	25	47	126	163	289
Pontardawe (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	23	19	-	-	-	-	2	10	25	29	54
Pontypridd - - - - -	309	173	-	-	7	9	3	2	319	184	503
Swansea (part, see Swansea C.B.) - - - - -	11	3	-	-	-	2	1	2	12	7	19
TOTAL - - -	642	530	-	-	22	43	65	116	729	689	1,418
GLOUCESTER :											
Cheltenham - - - - -	66	118	-	-	11	19	4	1	81	138	219
Chepstow (part, see Monmouth C.) - - - - -	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	23	32	-	-	-	-	2	5	25	37	62
Cirencester - - - - -	19	45	-	-	3	5	1	-	23	50	73
Dursley - - - - -	5	17	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	19	26
Evesham (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	9
Faringdon (part, see Berks and Oxford C.) - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C.B.) - - - -	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	34
Keynsham (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	27	34	-	-	4	5	3	9	34	48	82
Monmouth (part, see Hereford C. and Monmouth C.).	18	29	-	-	-	1	9	11	27	41	68
Newent (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	21
Northleach - - - - -	8	16	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	18	26
Ross (part, see Hereford C.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Shipston-on-Stour (part, see Warwick C. and Worcester C.).	7	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	10	18
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, see Worcester C.) - -	11	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	12	12	24

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
GLOUCESTER— <i>continued</i> .											
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C. and Worcester C.).	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Stroud - - - - -	55	92	—	—	5	8	1	4	61	104	165
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	27
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	6	18	—	—	2	11	—	—	8	29	37
Thornbury - - - - -	22	34	—	—	—	6	4	1	26	41	67
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	19	42	—	—	—	2	—	4	19	48	67
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	6	14	—	—	1	1	1	3	8	18	26
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	4	10	—	—	3	2	—	—	7	12	19
TOTAL - - -	344	583	—	—	30	64	27	41	401	688	1,089
HEREFORD :											
Bromyard - - - - -	14	31	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	32	47
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - - - -	19	22	—	—	1	7	—	—	20	29	49
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C. and Radnor) - - - - -	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	12	17
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	17	29	—	—	—	—	2	1	19	30	49
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	15	21	—	—	—	1	1	1	16	23	39
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	16	31	—	—	2	2	—	3	18	36	54
Leominster - - - - -	23	25	—	—	2	1	3	4	28	30	58
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Monmouth C.).	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	9
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	23	31	—	—	1	7	3	3	27	41	68
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester C.) - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Veobley - - - - -	6	12	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	14	21
TOTAL - - -	145	226	—	—	8	22	9	13	162	261	423
HERTFORD											
St. Albans - - - - -	33	71	—	—	1	7	1	4	35	82	117
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	32	51	—	—	—	—	2	1	34	52	86
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	18	22	—	—	—	1	1	1	19	24	43
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	15	30	—	—	2	2	—	2	17	34	51
Buntingford - - - - -	6	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	12	19
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Essex and Middlesex) - - - - -	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	33
Latfield - - - - -	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	25
Hamel Hempstead - - - - -	26	42	—	—	3	6	—	—	29	48	77
Hertford - - - - -	31	45	—	—	1	5	1	—	33	50	83
Elitchin - - - - -	22	41	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	41	64
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	6	10	—	—	1	3	1	3	8	16	24
Vare - - - - -	27	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	40	67
Watford - - - - -	65	141	—	—	7	7	—	—	72	148	220
Welwyn - - - - -	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
TOTAL - - -	304	547	—	—	17	32	6	11	327	590	917

Appendix B. to Sixth Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
HUNTINGDON :											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Huntingdon -	12	19	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	19	33
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Soke of Peterborough).	8	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	9	18
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	7	13	-	-	4	3	-	-	11	16	27
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge C.) -	8	14	-	-	2	3	-	-	10	17	27
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C., Soke of Peterborough and Rutland).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL -	37	58	-	-	8	6	1	-	46	64	110
KENT :											
Blean -	26	45	-	-	4	1	-	-	30	46	76
Bridge -	12	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	15	27
Bromley -	81	153	-	-	16	14	1	1	98	168	266
Cranbrook -	17	19	-	-	1	1	1	-	19	20	39
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C.B.) -	25	54	-	-	1	2	-	1	26	57	83
Dartford -	94	131	-	-	16	37	-	5	110	173	283
Dover -	50	62	-	-	2	13	-	-	52	75	127
East Ashford -	13	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	25	38
Eastry -	36	44	-	-	5	14	-	-	41	58	99
Elham -	41	73	-	-	4	6	-	-	45	79	124
Faversham -	25	28	-	-	3	8	-	-	28	36	64
Hollingbourn -	20	15	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	20	40
Hoo -	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	7
Isle of Thanet -	74	145	-	-	5	8	-	3	79	156	235
Maidstone -	67	58	-	-	12	16	3	3	82	77	159
Malling -	27	44	-	-	1	4	1	-	29	48	77
Medway -	100	131	-	-	42	56	6	5	148	192	340
Milton -	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	23	49
Romney Marsh -	10	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	18	29
Sevenoaks -	38	47	-	-	3	3	1	2	42	52	94
Sheppey -	34	33	-	-	2	-	2	-	38	33	71
Strood -	42	37	-	-	2	-	4	4	48	41	89
Tenterden -	4	12	-	-	1	10	-	-	5	22	27
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Tonbridge -	45	100	-	-	9	7	6	9	60	116	176
West Ashford -	23	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	50
TOTAL -	932	1,346	-	-	131	207	25	33	1,088	1,586	2,674
LANCASTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) -	64	92	-	-	26	27	-	-	90	119	209
Barton-upon-Irwell -	54	108	-	-	19	44	-	-	73	152	225
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C.B.) -	69	93	-	-	21	18	-	3	90	114	204
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C.B.) -	103	105	-	-	2	-	-	-	105	105	210
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C.B.) -	84	100	-	-	2	9	1	1	87	110	197

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
LANCASTER—<i>continued</i>.											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C.B.) - - - -	42	73	-	-	14	19	1	2	57	94	151
Chorley - - - - -	50	55	-	-	6	7	-	1	56	63	119
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	23	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	18	42
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C.B.) - - -	26	46	-	-	3	4	-	-	29	50	79
Garstang - - - - -	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12
Haslingden - - - - -	47	89	-	-	31	42	1	2	79	133	212
Lancaster - - - - -	49	83	-	-	-	1	-	-	49	84	133
Leigh - - - - -	43	44	-	-	14	20	1	2	58	66	124
Lunesdale - - - - -	7	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	11	18
Manchester (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C.B.) -	49	86	-	-	1	7	-	-	50	93	143
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C.B.) - - -	34	62	-	-	42	51	-	-	76	113	189
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C.B.) - -	25	32	-	-	14	7	-	-	39	39	78
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Liverpool C.B. and St. Helens C.B.) - - - - -	31	36	-	-	41	41	4	3	76	80	156
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C.B.) - - -	12	23	-	-	9	9	-	-	21	32	53
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - -	14	26	-	-	6	17	-	-	20	43	63
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C.B.) - - -	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Ulverston - - - - -	33	66	-	-	-	3	2	7	35	76	111
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C.B.) -	30	18	-	-	12	10	1	1	43	29	72
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C.B. and Liverpool C.B.) -	50	66	-	-	6	-	-	-	56	66	122
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C.B.) - - - -	60	68	-	-	23	19	1	4	84	91	175
TOTAL - - -	1,009	1,411	-	-	293	357	12	26	1,314	1,794	3,108
LEICESTER :											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) -	27	36	-	-	1	1	1	3	29	40	69
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	24	35	-	-	-	5	6	7	30	47	77
Billesdon - - - - -	5	12	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	14	20
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaby - - - - -	31	35	-	-	-	3	1	2	32	40	72
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and Grantham B.).	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4
Hinckley - - - - -	16	34	-	-	3	8	6	2	25	44	69
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - -	24	38	-	-	2	9	4	4	30	51	81
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - -	10	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	24	38
Market Bosworth - - - - -	9	14	-	-	4	4	-	-	13	18	31
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.)	20	24	-	-	1	-	-	3	21	27	48
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - -	18	13	-	-	4	6	-	-	22	19	41
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Notts) -	3	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	8	12
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Rutland).	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL - - -	194	273	-	-	21	40	19	21	234	334	568

Appendix B. to Sixth Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LINCOLN, PARTS OF HOLLAND:											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.)	27	34	-	-	2	12	10	10	39	56	95
Holbeach	14	19	-	-	1	1	4	-	19	20	39
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Isle of Ely, and Soke of Peterborough).	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Spalding	17	18	-	-	-	-	3	-	20	18	38
TOTAL	61	71	-	-	3	13	17	10	81	94	175
LINCOLN, PARTS OF KESTEVEN:											
Bourne	24	26	-	-	3	2	3	-	30	28	58
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Grantham B.)	21	24	-	-	3	2	-	-	24	26	50
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C.B.)	24	12	-	-	7	6	-	3	31	21	52
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts)	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	21
Sleaford	27	33	-	-	2	3	2	1	31	37	68
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Northampton C., Soke of Peterborough, and Rutland).	9	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	11	20
TOTAL	118	113	-	-	15	14	5	4	138	131	269
LINCOLN, PARTS OF LINDSEY:											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Caistor	12	13	-	-	5	3	3	7	20	23	43
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts)	20	30	-	-	2	10	-	1	22	41	63
Glanford Brigg	36	50	-	-	1	-	-	1	37	51	88
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C.B.)	22	23	-	-	-	-	2	5	24	28	52
Horncastle	12	27	-	-	-	11	1	2	13	40	53
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C.B.)	7	13	-	-	2	3	2	6	11	22	33
Louth	16	29	-	-	4	7	8	14	28	50	78
Spilsby	28	30	-	-	3	2	9	8	40	40	80
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.)	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18
TOTAL	159	229	-	-	17	36	25	45	201	310	511
LONDON:											
Bermondsey	167	285	5	1	98	134	1	2	271	422	693
Bethnal Green	149	220	1	3	74	108	-	-	224	331	555
Camberwell	346	574	3	7	123	182	5	3	477	766	1,243
Chelsea	87	171	2	3	32	46	-	-	121	220	341
Fulham	172	254	1	1	41	72	-	-	214	327	541
George-in-the-East, St.	56	87	2	1	41	43	-	-	99	131	230
Greenwich	258	369	1	4	82	111	1	5	342	489	831
Hackney	366	598	5	16	100	177	2	6	473	797	1,270
Hammersmith	150	233	3	4	37	79	-	-	190	316	506
Hampstead	63	137	1	1	20	36	-	-	84	174	258
Holborn	286	382	8	8	131	170	-	1	425	561	986

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
LONDON—<i>continued</i>.											
Islington - - - - -	374	635	4	20	136	160	-	5	514	820	1,334
Kensington - - - - -	194	435	1	10	70	85	-	-	265	530	795
Lambeth - - - - -	433	710	3	7	216	293	1	1	653	1,011	1,664
Lewisham - - - - -	161	288	-	5	40	46	1	1	202	340	542
Marylebone, St. - - -	175	332	3	10	72	92	2	-	252	434	686
Mile End Old Town - -	182	220	3	4	60	84	-	-	245	308	553
Paddington - - - - -	132	253	1	3	56	71	-	-	189	327	516
Pancras, St. - - - - -	337	555	-	9	187	268	2	3	526	835	1,361
Poplar - - - - -	251	316	2	3	113	157	-	10	366	486	852
Shoreditch - - - - -	190	220	2	5	83	71	-	-	275	296	571
Southwark - - - - -	387	612	4	6	137	136	9	35	537	789	1,326
Stepney - - - - -	83	123	3	3	35	38	-	-	121	164	285
Wandsworth - - - - -	466	831	4	11	148	259	2	4	620	1,105	1,725
Westminster, City of -	207	313	4	13	80	111	-	-	291	437	728
Whitechapel - - - - -	132	189	7	7	81	75	-	-	220	271	491
Woolwich - - - - -	150	230	1	4	51	74	-	-	202	308	510
TOTAL - - -	5,954	9,572	74	169	2,344	3,178	26	76	8,398	12,995	21,393
CITY OF LONDON (see III. — Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).											
MERIONETH :											
Bala - - - - -	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	8	15
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - -	7	8	-	-	4	5	-	1	11	14	25
Dolgelly - - - - -	11	21	-	-	3	4	5	5	19	30	49
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) -	17	11	-	-	9	6	2	2	28	19	47
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Montgomery C.).	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
TOTAL - - -	44	52	-	-	17	16	7	9	68	77	145
MIDDLESEX :											
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	41	76	-	3	-	-	-	1	41	80	121
Brentford - - - - -	225	392	3	16	16	51	1	6	245	465	710
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Essex and Herts) -	351	651	4	13	-	-	-	-	355	664	1,019
Hendon - - - - -	46	101	-	1	-	2	-	-	46	104	150
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	17	29	-	2	-	11	-	1	17	43	60
Staines - - - - -	37	49	1	6	1	6	-	1	39	62	101
Uxbridge - - - - -	52	66	-	1	1	6	-	-	53	73	126
Willesden - - - - -	112	188	1	6	-	2	-	-	113	196	309
TOTAL - - -	881	1,552	9	48	18	78	1	9	909	1,687	2,596

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
MONMOUTH :											
Abergavenny - - - - -	52	44	-	-	-	2	1	-	53	46	99
Bedwellty - - - - -	158	83	-	-	2	2	3	8	163	93	256
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	19	12	-	-	1	7	-	-	20	19	39
Crickhowel (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - - -	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	14	24
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Hereford C.) - - - - -	23	23	-	-	2	-	2	2	27	25	52
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C.B.) - - - - -	88	75	-	-	3	6	-	-	91	81	172
Pontypool - - - - -	81	76	-	-	7	4	1	1	89	81	170
TOTAL - - - - -	431	326	-	-	15	21	7	13	453	360	813
MONTGOMERY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	11	19	-	-	8	4	-	1	19	24	43
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	16	18	-	-	4	4	3	5	23	27	50
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Merioneth) - - - - -	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	26	35	-	-	3	3	7	11	36	49	85
TOTAL - - - - -	61	85	-	-	15	11	11	17	87	113	200
NORFOLK :											
Aylsham - - - - -	14	30	-	-	1	1	2	1	17	32	49
Blofield - - - - -	6	19	-	-	3	3	1	1	10	23	33
Depwade - - - - -	22	44	-	-	3	5	4	5	29	54	83
Docking - - - - -	5	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	32
Downham - - - - -	9	31	-	-	3	2	-	-	12	33	45
Erpingham - - - - -	13	28	-	-	-	2	-	1	13	31	44
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C.B.) - - - - -	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	29
Forehoe - - - - -	9	15	-	-	1	5	2	1	12	21	33
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	9	8	-	-	-	1	5	7	14	16	30
Henstead - - - - -	12	14	-	-	-	4	1	8	13	26	39
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	13	28	-	-	3	3	2	2	18	33	51
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	27	39	-	-	1	1	2	11	30	51	81
St. Faith's - - - - -	8	12	-	-	2	1	1	6	11	19	30
Smallburgh - - - - -	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	30	45
Swaffham - - - - -	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	19	34
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	30	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	32	43
Walsingham - - - - -	27	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	30	58
Wayland - - - - -	18	20	-	-	1	2	-	3	19	25	44
Wisbech (part <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	6	16	-	-	1	-	2	3	9	19	28
TOTAL - - - - -	251	456	-	-	20	31	23	54	294	541	835

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>											
NORTHAMPTON:											
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Warwick C.) -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford C.) -	7	17	-	-	1	6	-	-	8	23	31
Brixworth -	8	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	19	27
Daventry -	18	27	-	-	4	10	-	1	22	38	60
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	4	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	11	16
Kettering -	48	64	-	-	3	6	1	1	52	71	123
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) -	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	5	11
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	8
Wundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	8	7	-	-	1	6	-	-	9	13	22
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) -	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	16
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Soke of Peterborough and Rutland).	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	16	23	-	-	2	1	2	-	20	24	44
Towcester -	15	16	-	-	2	1	-	1	17	18	35
Wppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Rutland) -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) -	53	62	-	-	4	10	-	3	57	75	132
TOTAL -	196	269	-	-	17	43	6	9	219	321	540
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:											
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	54	71	-	-	4	11	-	-	58	82	140
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C. and Rutland).	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	5
TOTAL -	55	73	-	-	5	12	-	-	60	85	145
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Alnwick -	16	16	-	-	1	2	-	-	17	18	35
Belford -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bellingham -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Berwick-on-Tweed -	23	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	25	13	38
Battle Ward -	24	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	27	51
Blandale -	8	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	8	16
Baltwhistle -	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
Bexham -	31	34	-	-	-	7	3	4	34	45	79
Borpeth -	54	32	-	-	7	-	-	1	61	33	94
Bothbury -	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10
Bynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B. and Tynemouth C.B.)	86	72	-	-	-	2	1	2	87	76	163
TOTAL -	262	214	-	-	9	13	5	7	276	234	510

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
NOTTINGHAM :											
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	65	92	-	-	8	13	10	13	83	118	201
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - -	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	14	21
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R., and Doncaster B.).	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
East Retford - - - - -	12	30	-	-	-	3	1	1	13	34	47
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	49	62	-	-	10	23	13	12	72	97	169
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - - -	17	31	-	-	2	5	3	1	22	37	59
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Leicester C.) -	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13
Southwell - - - - -	9	18	-	-	1	3	-	1	10	22	32
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Yorks, W.R.) -	20	34	-	-	3	9	6	1	29	44	73
TOTAL - - - -	186	292	-	-	25	57	33	32	244	381	625
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C.B.) - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Warwick C.).	18	42	-	-	3	7	5	7	26	56	82
Bicester - - - - -	5	16	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	26	31
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Northampton C.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	19	34	-	-	3	2	1	2	23	38	61
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester C.) -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.B.) - - - -	13	31	-	-	2	1	2	1	17	33	50
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	10	24	-	-	2	-	-	3	12	27	39
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	9	14	-	-	3	6	-	-	12	20	32
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	1	7	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	10	13
Witney - - - - -	16	28	-	-	1	2	3	8	20	38	58
Woodstock - - - - -	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	17	30
TOTAL - - - -	110	218	-	-	16	31	11	23	137	272	409
PEMBROKE :											
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C.) - - - -	11	9	-	-	5	4	6	8	22	21	43
Haverfordwest - - - - -	28	36	-	-	-	1	6	9	34	46	80
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C.) - - - -	5	4	-	-	2	5	7	7	14	16	30
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Carmarthen C.).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pembroke - - - - -	22	30	-	-	2	6	5	9	29	45	74
TOTAL - - - -	67	79	-	-	9	16	24	33	100	128	228

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
RADNOR :											
Wulth (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - -	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8
May (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C. and Hereford C.) - -	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	11
Wington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12
Wington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Salop) - -	9	14	-	-	2	4	2	1	13	19	32
Mayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - -	3	10	-	-	1	5	1	4	5	19	24
TOTAL - - -	22	42	-	-	3	10	3	7	28	59	87
RUTLAND :											
Wakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - -	12	12	-	-	1	1	1	1	14	14	28
Wamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C., and Soke of Peterborough).	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Wippingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Northampton C.).	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19
TOTAL - - -	21	26	-	-	1	1	1	1	23	28	51
SALOP :											
Witcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury B.).	24	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	56
Wridgnorth - - - - -	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	31
Wchurch Stretton - - - - -	7	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	9	16
Wleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - -	6	9	-	-	3	3	-	-	9	12	21
Wun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	6	9	-	-	3	4	1	2	10	15	25
Wrayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	6	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	18	24
Wallesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint C.) - - - - -	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	26
Worden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Wington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor) - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Wudlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	18	29	-	-	2	2	1	1	21	32	53
Wadeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18
Wewport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	12	21
Weswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	20	33	-	-	1	2	4	2	25	37	62
Wisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	11	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	5	17
Wenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Worcester C.) -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Wellington - - - - -	22	44	-	-	2	10	3	5	27	59	86
Wem - - - - -	8	12	-	-	4	7	1	-	13	19	32
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Flint C.) -	9	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	14	24
TOTAL - - -	175	279	-	-	16	35	11	11	202	325	527
SOMERSET :											
Wxbridge - - - - -	53	78	-	-	6	7	8	3	67	88	155
Wath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C.B.) - - - - -	9	25	-	-	1	5	-	1	10	31	41
Wridgwater - - - - -	24	35	-	-	3	9	2	4	29	48	77
Wward - - - - -	24	47	-	-	6	2	4	5	34	54	88
Wutton - - - - -	28	39	-	-	6	11	7	12	41	62	103
Wulverton - - - - -	2	8	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	11	14
Wrome - - - - -	24	51	-	-	8	13	3	3	35	67	102
Weynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	8	9	-	-	2	4	-	3	10	16	26

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
SOMERSET— <i>continued</i> .											
Langport	16	19	—	—	2	3	1	3	19	25	44
Long Ashton	17	39	—	—	6	7	1	1	24	47	71
Shepton Mallet	15	22	—	—	6	3	1	3	22	28	50
Taunton	40	55	—	—	4	4	1	1	45	60	105
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	16	35	—	—	3	2	2	7	21	44	65
Wells	29	36	—	—	2	1	2	1	33	38	71
Williton	20	25	—	—	6	3	1	1	27	29	56
Wincanton	26	32	—	—	1	2	1	3	28	37	65
Yeovil	31	58	—	—	—	4	5	11	36	73	109
TOTAL	382	613	—	—	63	81	39	64	484	758	1,242
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Alresford	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
Alton	18	34	—	—	3	2	1	2	22	38	60
Alverstoke	25	40	—	—	2	2	—	—	27	42	69
Andover	17	22	—	—	—	10	1	2	18	34	52
Basingstoke	18	30	—	—	3	5	—	1	21	36	57
Catherington	4	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	10	14
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C.B.)	11	16	—	—	2	3	2	3	15	22	37
Droxford	21	19	—	—	1	3	—	—	22	22	44
Fareham	36	36	—	—	2	2	2	2	40	40	80
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey)	27	43	—	—	1	1	—	—	28	44	72
Fordingbridge	9	13	—	—	—	6	1	6	10	25	35
Hartley Wintney	41	47	—	—	—	5	1	2	42	54	96
Havant	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	41
Hursley	5	6	—	—	10	13	—	—	15	19	34
Kingsclere	10	15	—	—	3	—	1	1	14	16	30
Lymington	7	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	19	27
New Forest	19	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	22	41
Petersfield	11	19	—	—	1	5	—	—	12	24	36
Ringwood	5	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	15	20
Romsey	11	21	—	—	5	4	—	—	16	25	41
South Stoneham	43	60	—	—	1	3	4	5	48	68	116
Stockbridge	7	12	—	—	2	7	—	—	9	19	28
Whitchurch	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	19
Winchester	34	49	—	—	1	1	2	1	37	51	88
TOTAL	416	581	—	—	37	77	16	25	469	683	1,152
ISLE OF WIGHT :											
Isle of Wight	92	169	—	—	13	22	6	5	111	196	307
STAFFORD :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.)	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
Burton-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Burton-upon-Trent C.B.).	6	5	—	—	2	7	2	3	10	15	25
Cannock	29	42	—	—	3	8	2	6	34	56	90
Cheadle	19	21	—	—	3	3	1	—	23	24	47

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
STAFFORD—<i>continued</i>.											
Rayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C.B.) - - - - -	79	62	-	-	13	33	13	21	105	116	221
Leek - - - - -	36	33	-	-	-	3	1	1	37	37	74
Richfield - - - - -	35	47	-	-	1	8	-	4	36	59	95
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	12	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	10	23
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	10
Nisidon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	9	22	-	-	4	1	1	2	14	25	39
Snifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Stafford - - - - -	37	38	-	-	4	9	1	2	42	49	91
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.) -	2	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	10	12
Stone - - - - -	12	20	-	-	2	2	-	3	14	25	39
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	25	34	-	-	1	8	3	5	29	47	76
Stratford-upon-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - - -	12	11	-	-	-	6	-	1	12	18	30
Stretton (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - - -	14	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	20	34
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C.B.) - - - - -	30	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	33	28	61
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C., Birmingham C.B., and West Bromwich C.B.).	17	34	-	-	3	7	-	-	20	41	61
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.).	30	22	-	-	3	-	3	11	36	33	69
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C.B.)	42	59	-	-	18	29	-	-	60	88	148
TOTAL - - -	455	521	-	1	58	130	31	62	544	714	1,258
SUFFOLK, EAST :											
Allypithing - - - - -	26	37	-	-	4	6	-	-	30	43	73
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	23	25	-	-	1	1	3	9	27	35	62
Cartismere - - - - -	40	45	-	-	7	7	5	13	52	65	117
Claydon and Lothingland - - - - -	48	68	-	-	3	12	6	13	57	93	150
Comesgate - - - - -	20	31	-	-	2	1	3	6	25	38	63
Hamford - - - - -	15	19	-	-	-	6	-	-	15	25	40
How (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	22	23	-	-	2	4	1	-	25	27	52
Langford - - - - -	20	24	-	-	3	2	-	4	23	30	53
Woodbridge - - - - -	25	43	-	-	-	1	2	1	27	45	72
TOTAL - - -	239	315	-	-	22	40	20	46	281	401	682
SUFFOLK, WEST :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Bury St. Edmunds B.)	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	29
Osford - - - - -	13	19	-	-	1	-	2	5	16	24	40
Sildenhall - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	6	1	3	6	14	20
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	12	18	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	19	32
St. Andrew's (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	15	25	-	-	3	3	3	4	21	32	53
How (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	10	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	13	23	36
Hadbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	34	34	-	-	3	6	2	-	39	40	79
Netford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	17
TOTAL - - -	108	148	-	-	8	16	11	15	127	179	306

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
SURREY :											
Chertsey - - - - -	43	80	-	-	-	4	-	1	43	85	128
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C.B.) - - -	41	104	-	-	1	5	1	-	43	109	152
Dorking - - - - -	12	27	-	-	4	8	-	-	16	35	51
Epsom - - - - -	66	120	-	-	7	3	-	-	73	123	196
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C.) - - - - -	34	46	-	-	5	-	-	-	39	46	85
Godstone - - - - -	20	40	-	-	4	3	-	-	24	43	67
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - - - -	49	81	-	-	-	-	1	3	50	84	134
Hambledon - - - - -	29	39	-	-	1	8	-	1	30	48	78
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	110	175	-	-	18	40	1	10	129	225	354
Reigate - - - - -	49	99	1	-	1	6	1	-	52	105	157
Richmond - - - - -	65	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	101	166
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	17	-	-	2	3	-	-	12	20	32
TOTAL - - -	528	929	1	-	43	80	4	15	576	1,024	1,600
SUSSEX, EAST :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C.B.) - - - - -	31	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	41	72
Cuckfield - - - - -	35	45	-	-	2	4	1	-	38	49	87
Eastbourne (part, <i>see</i> Eastbourne C.B.) - - -	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23
East Grinstead - - - - -	26	33	-	-	-	1	1	1	27	35	62
Hailsham - - - - -	21	26	-	-	3	2	1	2	25	30	55
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C.B.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Lewes - - - - -	20	34	-	-	3	18	-	1	23	53	76
Newhaven - - - - -	23	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	23	15	38
Rye - - - - -	14	12	-	-	2	2	-	1	16	15	31
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C.B.)	60	131	-	-	-	1	-	2	60	134	194
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	25	28	-	-	5	-	-	-	30	28	58
Uckfield - - - - -	31	34	-	-	1	8	-	-	32	42	74
TOTAL - - -	298	410	-	-	16	39	3	7	317	456	773
SUSSEX, WEST :											
Chichester - - - - -	14	20	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	21	36
East Preston - - - - -	50	88	-	-	-	-	3	6	53	94	147
Horsham - - - - -	29	41	-	-	1	3	-	1	30	45	75
Midhurst - - - - -	17	33	-	-	1	1	-	-	18	34	52
Petworth - - - - -	11	22	-	-	1	3	1	-	13	25	38
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C.B.)	26	26	-	-	-	4	-	-	26	30	56
Thakeham - - - - -	11	11	-	-	1	1	1	-	13	12	25
Westbourne - - - - -	10	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	17	27
West Hampnett - - - - -	27	42	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	45	72
TOTAL - - -	195	299	-	-	5	14	5	10	205	323	528

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>											
WARWICK :											
Leicester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.)	12	31	—	—	2	6	—	2	14	39	53
Therstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.)	11	10	—	—	1	—	1	1	13	11	24
Canbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Oxford C.)	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Whipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleshill	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	19	33
Utterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.)	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Meriden	10	29	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	31	41
Wuneaton	25	33	—	—	—	4	—	—	25	37	62
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.)	25	35	—	—	—	8	—	—	25	43	68
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	11
Colihull	18	23	—	—	2	2	—	—	20	25	45
Southam	14	13	—	—	2	3	1	1	17	17	34
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	16	39	—	—	4	2	1	1	21	42	63
Wamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.)	18	22	—	—	2	9	1	1	21	32	53
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.)	24	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	66	90
TOTAL	194	328	—	—	13	35	4	16	211	379	590
WESTMORLAND :											
East Ward	11	13	—	—	4	9	—	—	15	22	37
Endal	41	58	—	—	12	15	2	2	55	75	130
West Ward	10	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	9	19
TOTAL	62	78	—	—	16	26	2	2	80	106	186
WILTS :											
Amesbury	4	16	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	18	24
Bradford-on-Avon	14	16	—	—	3	8	—	1	17	25	42
Calne	9	13	—	—	2	5	2	4	13	22	35
Chippenham	23	37	—	—	2	8	2	6	27	51	78
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	16	18	—	—	—	1	1	1	17	20	37
Devizes	23	40	—	—	9	12	1	2	33	54	87
Longerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	4	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	8	17
Malmesbury	9	30	—	—	—	5	—	2	9	37	46
Marlborough	8	19	—	—	1	2	1	1	10	22	32
Marlborough	6	9	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	11	19
Marlborough	11	33	—	—	3	1	1	1	15	35	50
Marlborough	34	44	—	—	2	1	2	3	38	48	86
Marlborough and Highworth	110	100	—	—	—	4	1	3	111	107	218
Marlborough (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marlborough	10	5	—	—	2	9	—	1	12	15	27
Marlborough and Melksham	29	41	—	—	—	5	—	1	29	47	76
Marlborough	13	16	—	—	2	4	1	6	16	26	42
Marlborough and Whorwellsdown	10	18	—	—	4	1	—	—	14	19	33
Marlborough	13	21	—	—	3	5	—	2	16	28	44
TOTAL	346	484	—	—	37	75	17	34	400	593	993

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
WORCESTER :											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - -	5	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	16	22
Bromsgrove - - - - -	33	51	-	-	3	-	1	4	37	55	92
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
Droitwich - - - - -	25	43	-	-	1	1	-	-	26	44	70
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	17	25	-	-	1	1	-	-	18	26	44
Kidderminster - - - - -	38	62	-	-	13	17	-	-	51	79	130
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Martley - - - - -	12	31	-	-	1	6	-	-	13	37	50
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Pershore - - - - -	9	35	-	-	1	3	1	-	11	38	49
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Warwick C.) - - - -	3	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	10	13
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	53	77	-	-	-	-	1	5	54	82	136
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Warwick C.) - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Salop) - - - -	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	26	42	-	-	1	1	4	2	31	45	76
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C., Birmingham C.B., and West Bromwich C.B.) - - - -	26	44	-	-	1	7	1	4	28	55	83
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.B.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	256	458	-	-	22	39	9	16	287	513	800
YORKS, EAST RIDING :											
Beverley - - - - -	31	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	41	72
Bridlington - - - - -	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	58
Driffield - - - - -	17	23	-	-	4	5	3	5	24	33	57
Howden - - - - -	15	18	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	22	37
Malton (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N.R.) - - - - -	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	10	24
Patrington - - - - -	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
Pocklington - - - - -	18	19	-	-	1	3	1	-	20	22	42
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N.R.) - - - -	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	12
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C.B.) - - - -	12	20	-	-	2	2	4	4	18	26	44
Selby (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Skirlaugh - - - - -	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	27
York (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N.R., W.R., and York C.B.) - - - -	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	2	10
TOTAL - - -	175	196	-	-	9	12	8	14	192	222	414
YORKS, NORTH RIDING :											
Aysgarth - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	5	8
Bedale - - - - -	12	12	-	-	1	2	-	-	13	14	27
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham C. and Darlington C.B.) - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4
Easingwold - - - - -	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	22
Guisborough - - - - -	32	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	38	70

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
YORKS, NORTH RIDING—<i>continued</i>.											
Helmsley - - - - -	9	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	8	17
Thirskby Moorside - - - - -	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7	13
Heyburn - - - - -	9	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	13	22
Malton (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E.R.) - - - - -	10	9	-	-	-	1	3	3	13	13	26
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Middlesbrough C.B.) - - - - -	42	41	-	-	5	7	-	-	47	48	95
Northallerton - - - - -	14	15	-	-	2	3	-	1	16	19	35
Peckering - - - - -	8	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	7	16
Reeth - - - - -	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	10
Richmond - - - - -	11	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	13	21	34
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E.R.) - - - - -	35	74	-	-	1	1	2	3	38	78	116
Sokesley - - - - -	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	25
Sesdale (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	6
Thirsk - - - - -	16	14	-	-	-	2	1	1	17	17	34
Thitby - - - - -	28	30	-	-	-	2	1	2	29	34	63
York (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E.R. and W.R., and York C.B.).	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	8
TOTAL - - -	257	336	-	-	10	30	9	16	276	382	658
YORKS, WEST RIDING :											
Barnsley (part, <i>see</i> Barnsley C.B.) - - - - -	54	45	-	-	4	10	7	13	65	68	133
Hamley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C.B.) - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4
Heatherhoe (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Dewsbury (part, <i>see</i> Dewsbury C.B.) - - - - -	85	115	-	-	7	3	-	-	92	118	210
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Doncaster B.) - - - - -	32	62	-	-	11	9	1	3	44	74	118
Goole (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	13	16	-	-	5	5	-	-	18	21	39
Great Ouseburn - - - - -	11	13	-	-	4	1	-	-	15	14	29
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Halifax C.B.) - - - - -	53	83	-	-	1	1	2	3	56	87	143
Leamsworth - - - - -	19	24	-	-	3	3	-	-	22	27	49
Leedsbeck (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C.B.) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Huddersfield C.B.) - - - - -	43	51	-	-	6	8	-	-	49	59	108
Ilkley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C.B.) - - - - -	9	14	-	-	1	1	1	3	11	18	29
Ilkley - - - - -	64	74	-	-	9	26	1	2	74	102	176
Ilkley - - - - -	44	40	-	-	-	5	-	-	44	45	89
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> Bradford C.B.) - - - - -	60	71	-	-	20	16	1	1	81	88	169
Steeley Bridge - - - - -	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13
Thorncliffe - - - - -	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	14	27
Thorncliffe - - - - -	58	53	-	-	1	8	2	3	61	64	125
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N.R.) - - - - -	10	18	-	-	1	3	-	3	11	24	35
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Rotherham C.B. and Sheffield C.B.).	52	48	-	-	2	3	1	3	55	54	109
Thorncliffe - - - - -	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	19
Thorncliffe - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Thorncliffe (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E.R.) - - - - -	9	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	18	27
Thorncliffe - - - - -	8	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	16	25
Thorncliffe (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C.B.) - - - - -	2	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	10	13
Thorncliffe - - - - -	49	35	-	-	-	2	-	-	49	37	86
Thorncliffe - - - - -	16	31	-	-	3	3	2	-	21	34	55
Thorncliffe (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	7	7	-	-	2	1	-	1	9	9	18
Thorncliffe - - - - -	27	23	-	-	7	5	-	-	34	28	62
Thorncliffe (part, <i>see</i> Wakefield C.B.) - - - - -	55	48	-	-	3	16	9	8	67	72	139
Thorncliffe - - - - -	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORKS, WEST RIDING—continued.											
Wharfedale - - - - -	49	60	-	-	1	2	-	-	50	62	112
Worksop (part, see Derby C. and Notts) - -	4	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	6	12
Wortley (part, see Sheffield C.B.) - - -	33	29	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	33	66
York (part, see Yorks, E.R., N.R., and York C.B.).	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TOTAL - - -	908	1,058	-	-	92	138	31	56	1,031	1,252	2,283
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.											
BARNESLEY :											
Barnesley (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - -	22	42	-	-	2	13	2	5	26	60	86
BARROW-IN-FURNESS :											
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	55	56	-	-	10	21	-	2	65	79	144
BATH :											
Bath (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	87	154	-	-	25	46	3	8	115	208	323
BIRKENHEAD :											
Birkenhead (part, see Chester C. and Wallasey C.B.)	131	189	-	-	21	40	4	9	156	238	394
BIRMINGHAM :											
Birmingham (part, see Smethwick C.B.) - -	754	965	-	-	43	63	5	12	802	1,040	1,842
West Bromwich (part, see Stafford C., Worcester C., and West Bromwich C.B.).	42	70	-	-	1	11	-	4	43	85	128
TOTAL - - -	796	1,035	-	-	44	74	5	16	845	1,125	1,970
BLACKBURN :											
Blackburn (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	95	144	-	-	45	45	-	1	140	190	330
BLACKPOOL :											
Fylde (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	37	54	-	-	-	1	-	-	37	55	92
BOLTON :											
Bolton (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	196	244	-	-	-	4	-	3	196	251	447
BOOTLE :											
West Derby (part, see Lancaster C. and Liverpool C.B.).	60	72	-	-	2	9	-	-	62	81	143
BOURNEMOUTH :											
Christchurch (part, see Southampton C.) - -	-	3	48	97	-	-	5	8	53	108	161
BRADFORD :											
Bradford - - - - -	198	242	-	-	110	91	-	1	308	334	642
North Bierley (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - -	43	37	-	-	5	9	-	-	48	46	94
TOTAL - - -	241	279	-	-	115	100	-	1	356	380	736
BRIGHTON :											
Brighton - - - - -	162	289	-	-	18	15	7	19	187	323	510
Steyning (part, see E. and W. Sussex) - - -	31	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	48	80
TOTAL - - -	193	337	-	-	19	15	7	19	219	371	590

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
BRISTOL :											
Bristol - - - - -	294	400	-	1	208	348	32	55	534	804	1,338
BURNLEY :											
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - -	95	151	-	-	4	22	-	-	99	173	272
BURTON-UPON-TRENT :											
Burton - upon - Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Stafford C.)	36	38	-	-	28	28	2	9	66	75	141
BURY :											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - -	33	42	-	-	7	13	1	1	41	56	97
CANTERBURY :											
Canterbury - - - - -	54	62	-	-	6	6	5	8	65	76	141
CARDIFF :											
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan C.) - - - -	224	246	-	-	55	110	39	84	318	440	758
CARLISLE :											
Carlisle (part, <i>see</i> Cumberland) - - - -	49	75	-	-	5	1	1	-	55	76	131
CHESTER :											
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - - -	48	66	-	-	1	3	3	2	52	71	123
COVENTRY :											
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - -	87	108	-	-	10	21	-	-	97	129	226
CROYDON :											
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - - -	170	374	-	-	15	16	-	-	185	390	575
DARLINGTON :											
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham C. and Yorks, N.R.)	33	54	-	-	4	7	-	2	37	63	100
DERBY :											
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	126	191	-	-	8	11	1	1	135	203	338
DEWSBURY :											
Dewsbury (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	39	38	-	-	4	2	-	-	43	40	83
DUDLEY :											
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	38	50	-	-	11	22	4	27	53	99	152
EASTBOURNE :											
Eastbourne (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	49	70	-	-	-	3	-	1	49	74	123
EAST HAM :											
East Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex and West Ham C.B.)	102	162	-	-	8	2	2	5	112	169	281
EXETER :											
Exeter - - - - -	44	92	-	-	6	6	9	14	59	112	171
Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	10	23	-	-	1	2	2	1	13	26	39
TOTAL - - -	54	115	-	-	7	8	11	15	72	138	210

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
GATESHEAD :											
Gateshead (part, see Durham C.) - - - -	97	95	-	-	32	47	1	1	130	143	273
GLOUCESTER :											
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C.) - - -	41	64	-	-	1	3	1	-	43	67	110
GREAT YARMOUTH :											
Flegg, E. and W. (part, see Norfolk) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	31	59	-	-	36	30	4	9	71	98	169
TOTAL - - - -	31	59	-	-	36	30	4	9	71	98	169
GRIMSBY :											
Grimsby (part, see Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - -	78	73	-	-	1	8	7	12	86	93	179
HALIFAX :											
Halifax (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	92	96	-	-	-	3	4	-	96	99	195
HASTINGS :											
Battle (part, see Sussex, E.) - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hastings (part, see Sussex, E.) - - - -	78	146	-	-	3	15	-	-	81	161	242
TOTAL - - - -	80	146	-	-	3	15	-	-	83	161	244
HUDDERSFIELD :											
Huddersfield (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - -	92	111	-	-	7	22	-	-	99	133	232
IPSWICH :											
Ipswich - - - - -	84	97	-	-	13	19	1	1	98	117	215
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :											
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	61	85	-	-	9	24	5	5	75	114	189
Sculcoates (part, see Yorks, E.R.) - - - -	156	199	-	-	6	21	13	16	175	236	411
TOTAL - - - -	217	284	-	-	15	45	18	21	250	350	600
LEEDS :											
Bramley (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	55	74	-	-	3	8	2	-	60	82	142
Holbeck (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	26	29	-	-	2	2	2	1	30	32	62
Hunslet (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	57	61	-	-	11	7	1	6	69	74	143
Leeds - - - - -	298	357	-	-	97	100	3	3	398	460	858
TOTAL - - - -	436	521	-	-	113	117	8	10	557	648	1,205

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
LEICESTER											
Leicester - - - - -	296	319	-	-	58	68	4	9	358	396	754
LINCOLN:											
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	61	70	-	-	6	25	13	13	80	108	188
LIVERPOOL:											
Liverpool - - - - -	209	258	-	-	1	25	-	1	210	284	494
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C. and St. Helens C.B.)	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	9	10
Foxteth Park - - - - -	92	165	-	-	74	69	1	4	167	238	405
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C. and Bootle C.B.)	482	734	-	-	77	50	-	-	559	784	1,343
TOTAL - - -	784	1,162	-	-	152	148	1	5	937	1,315	2,252
MANCHESTER:											
Manchester (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	570	682	-	-	228	245	4	2	802	929	1,731
MERTHYR TYDFIL:											
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C. and Glamorgan).	68	64	-	-	1	10	8	17	77	91	168
MIDDLESBROUGH:											
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N.R.) - -	123	132	-	-	1	5	1	-	125	137	262
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:											
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	358	312	1	-	6	6	6	6	371	324	695
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Tyne-mouth C.B.)	17	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	17	15	32
TOTAL - - -	375	325	1	-	6	8	6	6	388	339	727
NEWPORT (MON.):											
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - -	100	137	-	-	2	3	-	-	102	140	242
NORTHAMPTON:											
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - -	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - -	88	133	-	-	7	13	6	17	101	163	264
TOTAL - - -	91	138	-	-	7	13	6	17	104	168	272
NORWICH:											
Norwich - - - - -	122	238	-	-	33	51	13	64	168	353	521
NOTTINGHAM:											
Nottingham - - - - -	329	440	-	-	74	97	27	44	430	581	1,011
OLDHAM:											
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	89	107	-	-	74	104	3	1	166	212	378

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.)	18	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	49	67
Oxford	38	36	—	—	2	5	—	—	40	41	81
TOTAL	56	85	—	—	2	5	—	—	58	90	148
PLYMOUTH :											
Devonport	61	67	—	—	13	18	—	—	74	85	159
East Stonehouse	5	12	—	—	2	2	1	—	8	14	22
Plymouth	149	202	—	—	45	80	29	75	223	357	580
TOTAL	215	281	—	—	60	100	30	75	305	456	761
PORTSMOUTH :											
Portsmouth	187	330	—	—	84	118	10	22	281	470	751
PRESTON :											
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.)	74	165	—	—	105	61	1	—	180	226	406
READING :											
Reading	68	106	—	—	13	13	2	1	83	120	203
ROCHDALE :											
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.)	44	65	—	—	25	29	—	—	69	94	163
ROTHERHAM :											
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R., and Sheffield C.B.).	55	52	—	—	1	1	1	3	57	56	113
ST. HELENS :											
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C. and Liverpool C.B.)	49	53	—	—	56	69	10	6	115	128	243
SALFORD :											
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.)	249	276	—	—	84	104	—	1	333	381	714
SHEFFIELD :											
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.)	144	227	—	—	29	44	—	2	173	273	446
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R., and Rotherham C.B.).	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.)	300	321	—	—	45	47	12	21	357	389	746
Wortley (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	446	550	—	—	74	91	12	23	532	664	1,196
SMETHWICK :											
Birmingham (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C.B.).	68	71	—	—	2	2	1	4	71	77	148
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Southampton	90	131	24	44	91	95	49	82	254	352	606
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA :											
Rochford (part, <i>see</i> Essex)	35	100	1	—	4	4	—	—	40	104	144
SOUTHPORT :											
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.)	28	80	—	—	10	10	—	—	38	90	128

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
SOUTH SHIELDS :											
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	62	75	-	-	39	39	3	7	104	121	225
STOCKPORT :											
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - -	123	148	-	-	30	54	4	21	157	223	380
STOKE-ON-TRENT :											
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	178	171	-	-	40	56	4	10	222	237	459
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	57	53	-	-	2	6	1	6	60	65	125
TOTAL - - -	235	224	-	-	42	62	5	16	282	302	584
SUNDERLAND :											
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	187	166	-	-	31	44	-	-	218	210	428
SWANSEA :											
Gower (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - -	4	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	11	16
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - -	92	108	-	-	14	40	17	24	123	172	295
TOTAL - - -	96	117	-	-	14	40	18	26	128	183	311
TYNEMOUTH :											
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B.) -	67	36	-	-	-	1	-	-	67	37	104
WAKEFIELD :											
Wakefield (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.) - - -	63	52	-	-	2	3	6	8	71	63	134
WALLASEY :											
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Birkenhead C.B.)	54	99	-	-	2	6	-	8	56	113	169
WALSALL :											
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - -	111	96	-	-	-	35	5	14	116	145	261
WARRINGTON :											
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	42	53	-	-	24	31	3	3	69	87	156
WEST BROMWICH :											
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C., Worcester C., and Birmingham C.B.)	41	51	-	-	33	17	1	4	75	72	147
WEST HAM :											
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex and East Ham C.B.) -	393	548	-	-	27	29	6	15	426	592	1,018
WEST HARTLEPOOL :											
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	33	44	-	-	21	20	-	-	54	64	118
WIGAN :											
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	60	90	-	-	22	29	2	11	84	130	214
WOLVERHAMPTON :											
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	72	104	-	-	37	51	-	-	109	155	264
WORCESTER :											
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - -	60	84	-	-	4	32	-	-	64	116	180
YORK :											
York (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E.R., N.R., and W.R.) -	98	110	-	-	9	13	1	5	108	128	236

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.											
BARNSTAPLE :											
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	9	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	28	37
BEDFORD :											
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - -	25	41	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	42	67
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - -	16	26	-	-	-	1	4	-	20	27	47
CAMBRIDGE :											
Cambridge - - - - -	37	87	-	-	-	2	3	3	40	92	132
Chesterton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - -	12	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	35	48
TOTAL - - -	49	122	-	-	1	2	3	3	53	127	180
COLCHESTER :											
Colchester - - - - -	53	61	-	-	1	3	-	2	54	66	120
DONCASTER :											
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Yorks, W.R.) -	27	38	-	-	12	15	2	2	41	55	96
GRANTHAM :											
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Lincoln [Kesteven D.]).	26	16	-	-	5	10	-	-	31	26	57
GRAVESEND :											
Gravesend - - - - -	24	38	-	-	7	5	-	-	31	43	74
GUILDFORD :											
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	31	61	-	-	-	-	1	1	32	62	94
HEREFORD :											
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	36	33	-	-	4	5	2	6	42	44	86
KING'S LYNN :											
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	11	18	-	-	5	5	1	8	17	31	48
LONDON, CITY OF :											
London, City of - - - - -	57	75	-	-	31	36	-	-	88	111	199
NEWBURY :											
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	30
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :											
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	31
NEW WINDSOR :											
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	14	19	-	-	2	3	-	-	16	22	38
SHREWSBURY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Salop) -	40	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	57	97
WARWICK :											
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwicl. C.) - - - -	21	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	17	38
WENLOCK :											
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	19	21	-	-	-	-	1	3	20	24	44

Appendix B.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND (excluding cases received under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913), chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES in ENGLAND and WALES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1920.

UNION or PARISH.	Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Receiving Home.		Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darent Asylum.		Fountain Temporary Asylum.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :															
Bermondsey - - -	12	24	-	-	18	15	38	68	20	18	6	7	94	132	226
Bethnal Green - - -	12	20	2	-	31	54	4	14	14	13	9	5	72	106	178
Camberwell - - -	18	15	-	-	21	32	34	81	39	32	8	16	120	176	296
Chelsea - - -	12	7	-	-	5	8	3	14	7	13	3	4	30	46	76
Fullham - - -	8	12	-	-	8	12	7	23	10	9	4	5	37	61	98
George-in-the-East, St. -	4	4	-	-	18	22	3	7	10	4	2	5	37	42	79
Greenwich - - -	2	4	2	-	7	15	26	53	36	23	9	12	82	107	189
Hackney - - -	28	44	1	-	23	79	7	21	24	22	12	5	95	171	266
Hammersmith - - -	10	23	2	2	10	20	3	19	8	4	3	3	36	71	107
Hampstead - - -	4	9	-	-	8	17	-	5	6	3	2	2	20	36	56
Holborn - - -	20	28	2	-	36	55	29	56	37	23	7	7	131	169	300
Islington - - -	13	18	2	1	45	60	12	26	31	26	14	12	117	143	260
Kensington - - -	6	13	2	-	19	30	8	21	23	16	11	4	69	84	153
Lambeth - - -	55	80	4	1	24	34	65	127	53	34	10	13	211	289	500
Lewisham - - -	2	1	-	-	5	4	9	19	13	14	7	6	36	44	80
Marylebone, St. - - -	20	22	-	-	32	36	3	14	10	8	4	5	69	85	154
Mile End - - -	2	15	-	-	30	27	5	18	16	12	6	11	59	83	142
Paddington - - -	11	18	-	-	16	29	4	4	17	11	8	4	56	66	122
Pancras, St. - - -	17	33	-	1	69	114	24	39	46	41	12	13	168	241	409
Poplar - - -	33	31	-	-	34	60	10	26	27	28	7	10	111	155	266
Shoreditch - - -	5	5	-	-	36	36	1	10	25	11	13	7	80	69	149
Southwark - - -	31	7	-	1	17	32	44	55	34	27	11	14	137	136	273
Stepney - - -	6	8	-	-	11	17	3	4	12	6	1	2	33	37	70
Wandsworth - - -	18	39	-	2	22	33	38	95	42	56	20	21	140	246	386
Westminster, City of - -	6	9	-	-	18	39	20	31	24	20	8	5	76	104	180
Whitechapel - - -	12	5	3	-	42	43	3	10	13	9	6	8	79	75	154
Woolwich - - -	4	9	1	1	4	7	17	34	18	18	4	5	48	74	122
TOTAL - - -	371	503	21	9	609	930	420	894	615	501	207	211	2,243	3,048	5,291
CITY OF LONDON															
- - -	6	12	-	-	17	13	4	7	4	4	-	-	31	36	67
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN															
- - -	7	4	1	-	5	1	10	24	7	19	2	-	32	48	80
GRAND TOTAL - - -	384	519	22	9	631	944	434	925	626	524	209	211	2,306	3,132	5,438

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTE.—(1) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B., Table IV.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.						F.	M.		F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																													
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - -	26	25	365	557	973	70	104	174	3	3	6	17	3	8	-	2	81	100	181	10	10	23	39	6	4	1			
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	21	2	281	498	802	126	116	242	4	-	16	16	6	3	2	-	72	87	159	11	1	19	34	4	-	2			
Brecon and Radnor - - -	23	3	163	140	329	85	26	111	2	3	9	5	23	-	2	-	32	13	45	8	4	13	8	3	2	3			
Bucks - - -	34	17	261	365	677	113	136	249	6	8	16	24	8	7	4	4	75	90	165	10	5	24	47	5	3	4			
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cam- bridge B.	18	2	182	426	628	79	74	153	2	3	8	20	2	-	-	-	56	56	112	7	4	15	41	3	4	5			
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	37	15	274	287	613	77	78	155	8	5	13	12	1	2	-	-	35	37	72	8	6	19	27	3	2	6			
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.:																													
Chester - - - - -	55	38	553	792	1,438	153	157	310	25	26	21	25	4	6	1	1	58	84	142	15	19	38	63	4	8	7			
Parkside - - - - -	75	76	505	693	1,349	92	135	227	9	22	12	20	3	8	2	4	101	116	217	14	16	17	46	5	8	8			
Cornwall - - - - -	47	37	458	583	1,125	107	127	234	10	16	14	26	3	1	-	1	93	67	160	19	11	25	47	11	7	9			
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	40	55	429	389	913	82	84	166	12	2	6	20	-	3	-	-	79	63	142	8	7	23	33	5	4	10			
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	65	35	399	432	931	98	117	215	5	6	18	19	3	7	1	-	51	61	112	17	14	43	52	12	9	11			
Derby C. - - - - -	25	-	303	443	771	134	135	269	20	-	11	19	20	11	4	-	57	158	215	15	-	22	48	3	-	12			
Devon - - - - -	25	-	393	778	1,196	99	150	249	4	7	2	8	1	11	2	1	70	83	153	6	1	18	62	3	-	13			
Dorset - - - - -	144	130	318	479	1,071	76	123	199	25	36	7	21	1	14	1	6	146	114	260	50	22	30	44	16	17	14			
Durham C. and Darlington C.B. -	71	3	628	761	1,463	279	204	483	33	-	95	38	4	6	-	-	221	198	422	20	2	44	51	4	-	15			
Essex and Colchester B.:																													
Brentwood - - - - -	58	1	466	962	1,487	192	364	556	3	3	24	80	11	43	-	-	107	176	283	17	1	46	53	5	-	16			
Severalls - - - - -	68	76	600	1,034	1,778	118	214	332	8	22	11	27	18	75	2	5	74	100	174	19	11	24	69	7	5	17			
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	82	28	832	753	1,695	207	186	393	41	-	14	26	8	9	1	-	82	88	170	32	7	51	71	10	3	18			
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	37	9	389	745	1,180	120	180	300	19	7	19	35	1	11	1	4	45	88	133	16	6	27	75	5	1	19			
Hants - - - - -	26	-	543	735	1,304	133	163	296	4	-	7	29	25	30	-	-	65	114	179	15	-	22	50	5	-	20			
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	22	9	199	322	552	68	54	122	4	5	3	5	14	3	1	-	29	21	50	8	1	10	14	4	-	21			
Herts - - - - -	38	-	308	473	819	64	79	143	1	-	13	15	1	5	1	-	56	38	94	14	-	15	28	5	-	22			
Kent and Gravesend B.:																													
Barming Heath - - - -	36	1	665	963	1,665	190	207	397	4	-	24	38	8	17	-	-	130	229	359	13	-	34	85	13	-	23			
Chartham - - - - -	23	10	426	621	1,080	105	142	247	11	-	8	11	5	7	-	-	50	90	140	10	6	18	37	7	-	24			
Lancaster C., all the County- Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):																													
Lancaster - - - - -	133	187	1,081	1,162	2,563	165	220	385	25	30	31	38	9	13	6	7	73	121	194	17	25	39	75	11	13	25			
Rainhill - - - - -	139	4	729	1,166	2,038	477	372	849	6	-	61	74	7	8	2	-	178	219	397	75	2	81	127	24	2	26			

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1920, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

(2) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table V.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.					Average Number Resident during 1919.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sec- tions 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Sched- ule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1919, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1919.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	61	109	170	5	2	54	101	34	27	285	450	796	370	531	34·3	40·6	38·0	5·0	5·7	5·4	16·5	20·5	18·9	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.	
2	58	72	130	4	1	13	24	34	1	264	456	755	313	483	15·8	30·1	22·7	4·4	5·5	5·1	18·5	14·9	16·3	Beds, &c.	
3	34	7	41	8	1	—	—	31	3	174	146	354	183	149	21·0	30·8	23·9	4·8	4·7	4·8	18·6	4·7	12·4	Berks, &c.	
4	67	71	138	4	3	16	18	41	21	225	336	623	291	375	22·9	36·4	30·3	5·9	9·1	7·7	23·0	18·9	20·7	Brecon, &c.	
5	39	31	70	5	—	22	23	21	3	163	412	599	197	412	19·5	55·4	37·1	5·4	8·2	7·2	19·8	7·5	11·5	Bucks.	
6	47	40	87	3	6	10	—	35	12	271	291	609	313	309	25·0	35·5	30·3	4·9	7·1	6·0	15·0	12·9	14·0	Cambridge C., &c.	
7	82	70	152	8	8	7	10	79	44	542	789	1,454	617	829	25·8	42·0	34·0	5·0	6·4	5·8	13·3	8·4	10·5	Carmarthen, &c.	
8	70	92	162	16	8	52	71	79	69	422	627	1,197	548	743	19·1	36·2	29·2	2·5	5·1	4·0	12·8	12·4	12·6	Chester C., &c. :	
9	34	54	88	6	7	9	13	59	37	426	589	1,111	517	623	24·5	38·2	32·0	4·1	6·3	5·3	6·6	8·7	7·7	Chester.	
10	48	54	102	2	6	48	54	54	47	370	364	835	468	431	28·1	40·7	34·3	4·2	6·3	5·2	10·3	12·5	11·3	Parkside.	
11	51	53	104	6	1	19	17	72	31	388	439	930	458	477	45·3	47·3	46·3	7·7	8·9	8·3	11·1	11·1	11·1	Cornwall.	
12	73	78	151	4	—	41	38	28	—	304	342	674	344	416	19·3	38·7	29·4	4·8	8·3	6·7	21·2	18·8	19·9	Cumberland, &c.	
13	51	107	158	2	—	31	32	49	11	347	727	1,134	409	755	18·4	44·9	33·9	3·5	6·7	5·5	12·5	14·2	13·6	Denbigh, &c.	
14	61	58	119	10	9	19	19	116	139	215	421	891	392	565	40·0	40·4	40·2	5·6	6·0	5·8	15·6	10·3	12·4	Derby C.	
15	142	125	267	11	—	27	16	92	1	520	644	1,257	682	735	16·1	26·0	20·2	4·5	5·3	4·9	20·8	17·0	18·8	Devon.	
16	108	148	256	10	—	44	132	78	2	423	1,001	1,504	514	974	25·4	16·5	19·7	6·4	4·0	4·8	21·0	15·2	17·2	Dorset.	
17	45	117	162	4	10	9	24	83	81	584	1,026	1,774	680	1,106	24·0	50·0	39·1	3·1	5·2	4·4	6·6	10·6	9·1	Durham C., &c.	
18	124	107	231	15	6	66	68	103	29	812	743	1,687	902	776	25·6	40·1	32·4	4·5	7·3	5·8	13·7	13·8	13·8	Essex, &c. :	
19	62	82	144	7	1	2	3	41	11	398	753	1,203	427	758	22·7	44·9	35·7	4·9	8·0	6·9	14·5	10·8	12·2	Brentwood.	
20	102	118	220	4	—	84	90	41	—	494	666	1,201	547	691	20·4	37·6	29·9	3·1	5·6	4·5	18·6	17·1	17·8	Severalls.	
21	29	29	58	3	2	12	8	23	12	208	323	566	223	338	24·4	28·6	26·7	3·6	3·7	3·6	13·0	8·6	10·3	Glamorgan, &c.	
22	36	28	64	2	—	10	8	44	—	274	486	804	338	482	23·8	37·8	31·4	3·7	5·1	4·5	10·7	5·8	7·8	Gloucester C., &c.	
23	98	88	186	4	—	84	71	65	1	598	853	1,517	660	901	18·9	44·7	32·0	3·8	7·3	5·8	14·8	9·7	11·9	Hants.	
24	72	81	153	4	—	23	14	36	8	396	594	1,034	442	614	18·0	27·6	23·5	3·3	4·8	4·1	16·3	13·2	14·5	Hereford C., &c.	
25	194	105	299	15	10	5	1	173	203	939	1,140	2,455	1,129	1,336	25·0	36·4	31·5	2·8	4·8	3·9	17·2	7·9	12·1	Herts.	
26	198	142	340	23	—	24	16	174	2	795	1,179	2,150	927	1,173	17·2	34·9	24·9	6·0	8·2	7·2	21·4	12·1	16·2	Kent, &c. :	
																									Barming Heath.
																									Chartham.
																									Lancaster C.,
																									Boroughs.
																									(part) C.B. :
																									Lancaster.
																									Rainhill.

(continued.)

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.												
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										
						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.																											
Prestwich - - - - -	160	19	914	1,385	2,478	418	300	718	5	-	34	63	36	8	4	-	143	185	328	41	1	129	157	37	1	1	
Whittingham - - - - -	40	6	806	1,149	2,001	276	210	486	21	-	16	36	65	6	1	-	61	89	150	14	-	38	54	9	-	2	
Winwick - - - - -	-	-	101	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	40	21	261	415	737	82	109	191	1	1	7	13	4	3	-	-	101	173	274	18	3	26	31	2	1	4	
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	29	-	377	497	903	133	109	242	3	1	26	15	3	3	-	-	66	101	167	9	-	26	51	3	-	5	
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	16	20	195	240	471	40	39	79	7	7	5	5	3	7	1	2	35	63	98	4	4	6	13	2	1	6	
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	43	25	860	1,359	2,287	198	256	454	-	-	33	49	6	6	-	-	89	149	238	15	9	53	64	12	5	7	
Bexley - - - - -	68	56	966	1,225	2,315	135	143	278	2	-	20	35	11	4	2	-	55	184	239	18	18	31	63	5	1	8	
Cane Hill - - - - -	53	22	714	1,337	2,126	200	143	343	1	-	14	23	1	2	-	-	65	213	278	16	3	53	94	12	1	9	
Claybury - - - - -	153	37	791	1,416	2,397	314	282	596	10	2	38	56	10	6	7	-	96	141	237	29	9	62	86	11	4	10	
Colney Hatch - - - - -	71	57	914	1,568	2,610	278	365	643	10	6	14	34	23	12	7	4	66	217	283	28	51	16	69	3	4	11	
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Hanwell - - - - -	82	32	883	1,601	2,598	218	347	565	9	-	30	60	14	9	7	-	96	300	396	26	10	60	150	14	3	13	
Horton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Long Grove - - - - -	133	164	952	1,031	2,280	184	185	369	1	11	29	37	1	15	1	10	110	282	392	25	140	19	52	4	1	15	
Manor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	58	508	566	1	142	-	-	58	497	1	141	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	61	2	499	786	1,348	256	336	592	44	1	41	86	18	18	5	-	192	350	542	46	2	93	173	21	1	17	
Napsbury - - - - -	-	-	70	-	70	105	165	270	17	1	-	8	85	134	16	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Monmouth C. - - - - -	49	34	522	483	1,088	108	87	195	4	3	14	16	2	3	-	1	35	38	73	10	3	18	21	10	3	19	
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	22	2	24	298	12	310	39	-	1	-	291	12	39	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Northampton C. - - - - -	-	-	16	-	16	318	425	743	33	11	-	-	291	392	33	11	11	6	17	3	1	6	4	2	-	21	
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	31	-	420	335	786	189	150	339	1	-	28	18	3	1	1	-	95	62	157	20	-	57	44	12	-	22	
Nottingham C. - - - - -	-	-	26	-	26	191	288	479	15	-	1	2	180	280	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B. - - - - -	28	24	274	466	792	80	98	178	4	4	12	19	2	3	2	-	36	36	72	13	1	29	31	8	-	25	
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells - - -	17	16	292	478	803	76	89	165	5	-	8	21	4	5	2	-	53	84	137	7	4	19	38	5	2	26	
Cotford - - - - -	33	31	310	429	803	88	91	179	5	7	18	23	5	3	2	-	103	99	202	15	12	29	42	5	7	27	
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on- Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle- under-Lyme B.: - - - - -																											
Stafford - - - - -	27	-	378	421	826	101	96	197	1	-	20	13	3	3	1	-	38	50	88	9	-	19	20	4	-	28	
Burntwood - - - - -	36	1	366	482	885	104	138	242	-	-	13	22	2	37	-	-	42	74	116	13	-	12	47	1	-	29	
Cheddleton - - - - -	47	12	554	456	1,069	120	102	222	2	3	24	19	3	2	-	1	125	69	194	24	8	26	30	12	4	30	
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	28	6	390	475	899	91	103	194	11	-	14	21	5	8	-	-	58	43	101	8	-	4	2	-	-	31	
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood - - - - -	25	-	503	860	1,388	52	73	125	4	-	5	18	5	12	3	-	26	62	88	9	-	6	22	1	-	32	
Netherne - - - - -	63	59	317	541	980	148	202	350	19	4	6	11	13	11	3	-	93	137	230	20	13	38	69	7	5	33	
Sussex, East - - - - -	58	32	481	671	1,242	123	172	295	18	17	10	21	8	13	2	3	107	144	251	21	15	34	81	9	11	34	
West - - - - -	-	-	10	-	10	191	296	487	2	1	-	-	183	281	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	35	
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - - - -	44	47	441	628	1,160	124	166	290	7	13	16	21	2	9	1	3	61	123	184	14	7	23	62	6	3	36	
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	18	44	117	201	380	22	43	65	3	8	4	3	1	2	-	-	24	51	75	5	9	7	25	2	7	37	
Wilts - - - - -	35	22	430	641	1,128	106	118	224	1	1	10	16	16	8	-	-	134	210	344	15	6	27	53	6	2	38	

Appendix B. to Sixth Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.				RECOVERY RATES.		MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.												
Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Average Number Resident during 1919.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1919, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1919.			
															of			of						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	149	104	253	25	—	13	10	242	17	958	1,398	2,615	1,119	1,415	33·8	53·8	42·4	8·6	9·2	8·9	13·3	7·4	10·0	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick. Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division). London C.: Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Epileptic Colony. Hanwell. Horton. Long Grove. Manor. Middlesex: Wandsworth. Napsbury. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells. Cotford. Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent, C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.: Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood. Netherne. Sussex, East. " West. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts.
2	136	175	311	4	1	42	47	62	5	863	1,096	2,026	860	1,114	18·0	26·5	22·2	3·4	4·0	3·7	15·8	15·7	15·8	
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	95	98	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	37	56	93	2	1	36	55	30	19	215	297	561	292	416	33·3	29·2	31·0	6·8	5·7	6·1	12·7	13·5	13·1	
5	59	64	123	5	—	33	42	35	1	379	440	855	421	468	20·0	48·1	32·6	4·8	8·4	6·7	14·0	13·7	13·8	
6	16	22	38	2	4	8	11	20	18	180	196	414	216	246	16·2	40·6	27·5	2·4	4·4	3·5	7·4	8·9	8·2	
7	129	117	246	9	2	53	64	65	20	818	1,354	2,257	873	1,376	27·7	25·6	26·5	4·8	3·9	4·3	14·8	8·5	10·9	
8	116	87	203	12	5	61	49	73	24	925	1,129	2,151	1,005	1,250	25·0	45·3	35·7	2·7	4·4	3·6	11·5	7·0	9·0	
9	95	107	202	11	1	86	104	80	18	727	1,164	1,989	769	1,318	26·6	67·1	43·4	5·5	6·3	6·0	12·4	8·1	9·7	
10	151	135	286	29	4	119	125	189	27	822	1,432	2,470	952	1,437	20·5	31·2	25·6	4·9	5·0	4·9	15·9	9·4	12·0	
11	133	177	310	11	8	62	92	91	24	973	1,572	2,660	1,026	1,628	6·3	19·6	14·0	1·3	3·5	2·6	13·0	10·9	11·7	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	112	144	256	11	5	102	125	105	30	870	1,506	2,511	981	1,626	29·4	44·4	38·7	5·1	7·6	6·6	11·4	8·9	9·8	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	115	80	195	15	6	16	12	157	35	887	983	2,062	1,075	1,152	10·4	30·6	20·1	1·5	3·8	2·7	10·7	6·9	8·8	
16	1	4	5	—	1	1	4	1	146	56	357	560	9	84	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	124	109	233	13	1	18	22	76	1	424	664	1,165	562	781	39·1	54·4	47·8	11·4	15·4	13·7	22·1	14·0	17·3	
18	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	17	1	153	164	335	75	11	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	58	53	111	2	5	30	24	58	30	528	483	1,099	570	511	17·0	25·3	20·6	2·7	3·5	3·0	10·2	10·4	10·3	
20	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	29	—	274	14	327	46	2	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	5	9	14	—	—	3	5	31	11	287	399	728	74	84	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	110	100	210	7	—	5	3	41	—	394	323	758	441	327	30·6	29·5	30·2	8·9	9·1	9·0	24·9	30·6	27·3	
23	5	2	7	—	—	4	1	15	—	197	286	498	50	35	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	50	60	110	2	2	17	18	42	27	254	465	788	299	482	37·2	32·6	34·7	7·6	5·3	6·2	16·7	12·5	14·1	
26	53	51	104	3	1	3	4	17	13	262	435	727	295	493	26·4	45·2	36·5	4·9	6·5	5·9	18·0	10·3	13·2	
27	41	49	90	3	—	18	32	41	30	246	373	690	332	447	34·9	47·7	41·5	6·7	7·6	7·2	12·3	11·0	11·6	
28	70	62	132	5	—	6	3	46	—	352	405	803	400	420	19·4	21·5	20·4	3·8	3·9	3·8	17·5	14·8	16·1	
29	69	93	162	2	1	26	21	47	—	348	454	849	396	452	11·8	46·5	29·1	2·4	7·6	5·2	17·4	20·6	19·1	
30	79	62	141	10	4	74	52	48	9	469	430	956	584	455	22·2	30·0	25·8	3·6	5·3	4·3	13·5	13·6	13·6	
31	72	61	133	2	1	6	5	33	4	346	476	859	397	473	4·7	2·1	3·3	·8	·3	·5	18·1	12·9	15·3	
32	73	64	137	5	—	6	9	20	—	461	807	1,288	493	829	12·8	36·1	25·9	1·0	2·4	1·9	14·8	7·7	10·4	
33	45	61	106	7	1	18	34	78	45	312	559	994	399	621	28·1	36·1	32·8	7·2	8·6	8·0	11·3	9·8	10·4	
34	57	56	113	8	2	26	25	69	43	429	632	1,173	536	704	29·8	51·3	42·3	5·1	9·2	7·5	10·6	8·0	9·1	
35	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	1	197	291	493	40	50	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	67	94	161	2	11	20	19	67	41	414	583	1,105	486	639	18·8	39·5	30·5	3·8	7·4	5·9	13·8	14·7	14·3	
37	23	23	46	4	1	14	15	17	44	93	170	324	121	232	33·3	61·0	51·6	4·5	8·6	7·2	19·0	9·9	13·0	
38	51	66	117	7	1	41	56	33	21	353	484	891	426	581	30·3	49·1	40·6	4·7	6·8	5·9	12·0	11·4	11·6	

(a) This Asylum having been used as a War hospital, percentages are not given.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.												
				Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in ny Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																	
													Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.												
																		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - - -	24	12	343	506	885	58	66	124	7	5	7	12	12	8	2	-	36	45	81	4	4	12	24	1	-	1			
Barnsley Hall - - - - -	33	53	292	445	823	49	80	129	13	28	7	17	4	4	-	-	16	62	78	6	19	9	14	2	3	2			
Yorks, North Riding - - - - -	26	31	347	422	826	82	73	155	10	4	7	9	4	6	3	1	31	45	76	11	3	21	31	7	1	3			
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																													
Wakefield - - - - -	103	8	1,030	962	2,103	291	280	571	1	2	16	22	4	6	-	-	74	120	194	16	5	42	81	6	3	4			
Wadsley - - - - -	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
Menston - - - - -	76	53	736	840	1,705	270	259	529	4	32	37	54	13	15	2	5	101	105	206	38	10	71	92	25	8	6			
Scalebor Park - - - - -	102	153	-	-	255	56	56	112	56	56	8	7	13	5	13	5	39	53	92	39	53	19	32	19	32	7			
Storthes Hall - - - - -	64	3	716	879	1,662	184	341	525	23	2	9	17	29	142	6	2	96	129	225	17	1	44	103	11	-	8			
Yorks, East Riding - - - - -	16	8	233	279	536	54	44	98	8	6	6	6	3	4	1	3	26	59	85	6	2	15	24	1	-	9			
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																													
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	93	33	241	358	725	249	280	529	4	-	36	62	6	6	2	-	113	180	293	28	10	71	99	15	6	10			
Rubery Hill - - - - -	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11			
Brighton - - - - -	37	35	334	571	977	82	148	230	3	1	10	18	3	7	-	-	125	225	350	18	17	25	39	10	8	12			
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	39	-	39	300	180	480	33	8	4	3	280	160	30	5	5	4	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	13			
Canterbury - - - - -	14	25	72	115	226	14	20	34	1	7	4	4	-	1	-	1	21	56	77	3	5	4	3	2	2	14			
Cardiff - - - - -	-	-	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15			
Croydon - - - - -	41	72	155	409	677	72	120	192	17	43	11	16	8	21	6	15	23	57	80	10	24	20	47	8	17	16			
Derby - - - - -	11	31	147	272	461	42	57	99	13	10	7	5	1	5	1	2	35	106	141	9	6	7	23	1	1	17			
Exeter - - - - -	41	43	125	110	319	40	47	87	17	22	7	9	2	3	2	2	66	24	90	18	15	10	9	2	7	18			
Gateshead - - - - -	-	-	14	-	14	188	160	348	8	-	3	2	166	150	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19			
Hull - - - - -	27	16	254	316	613	81	72	153	2	8	13	23	-	2	-	-	41	64	105	12	5	9	29	2	2	20			
Ipswich - - - - -	29	26	128	162	345	32	53	85	3	8	1	8	5	15	1	-	32	36	68	5	7	12	29	5	3	21			
Leicester - - - - -	38	22	353	590	1,003	105	126	231	3	15	13	30	-	14	-	1	126	208	334	21	13	27	46	6	6	22			
London (City of) - - - - -	91	202	159	135	587	73	86	159	33	57	4	15	19	30	16	30	38	33	71	8	20	12	15	2	8	23			
Middlesbrough - - - - -	22	11	233	243	509	83	52	135	6	5	11	9	6	2	3	-	70	75	145	4	8	34	31	2	6	24			
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25			
Newport - - - - -	16	7	155	174	352	82	64	146	-	2	7	8	1	2	-	-	36	23	59	3	1	24	19	2	1	26			
Norwich - - - - -	37	-	175	326	538	169	205	374	25	-	31	51	6	2	2	-	181	187	368	55	-	44	73	14	-	27			
Nottingham - - - - -	41	34	395	491	961	150	169	319	23	16	19	19	4	7	1	-	120	145	265	24	10	51	74	11	6	28			
Plymouth - - - - -	24	14	175	291	504	61	76	137	1	11	9	15	2	1	-	1	25	82	107	5	5	18	39	4	4	29			
Portsmouth - - - - -	35	81	28	-	144	337	554	891	46	37	2	25	264	464	31	8	32	82	114	18	19	15	25	9	8	30			
Sunderland - - - - -	25	16	227	204	472	87	51	138	8	2	8	7	7	4	3	-	34	32	66	10	3	24	27	7	2	31			
West Ham - - - - -	28	1	403	506	938	114	109	223	11	-	11	20	4	3	-	-	58	56	114	13	-	33	40	9	-	32			
York - - - - -	17	8	156	191	372	34	42	76	3	3	3	5	3	-	-	-	16	37	53	7	1	12	18	3	1	33			
TOTAL - - - - -	3,967	2,550	34,707	47,934	89,158	12,373	14,063	26,436	982	838	(b)	1,291	(c)	1,950	2,415	3,212	324	293	5,970	8,680	14,650	(d)	1,358	777	2,396	4,064	595	295	34

(a) This Asylum having been used as a War Hospital, percentages are not given.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 2,548 patients (2,146 males and 402 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 80 patients (44 males and 36 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(d) In addition to these numbers, 293 patients (92 males and 201 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 42 Criminal (Private) Patients (33 males and 9 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
(e) 3,739 of these patients were ex-Service men paid for by the Ministry of Pensions and classed as "Service" patients.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.			Of the Total Number.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.				Average Number Resident during 1919.		RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.						
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.				Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1919, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1919.				
											M.	F.			Total.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	40	68	108	4	2	18	31	32	6	317	465	820	363	485	26·1	41·4	34·6	2·8	4·1	3·6	11·0	14·0	12·7	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick. Barnsley Hall.	
2	35	36	71	8	4	31	29	44	56	279	424	803	319	499	20·0	18·4	19·0	2·4	2·4	2·4	11·0	7·2	8·7		
3	53	47	100	8	1	10	15	26	30	345	404	805	379	444	27·6	50·0	37·7	4·6	6·0	5·3	14·0	10·6	12·2		
4	162	103	265	15	-	137	98	129	3	1,059	1 024	2,215	1,149	999	14·6	29·6	21·9	2·9	6·5	4·6	14·1	10·3	12·3	Yorks, North Riding. Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storthes Hall.	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
6	89	103	192	8	13	38	32	119	59	773	885	1,836	857	934	27·8	37·9	32·7	6·6	8·0	7·3	16·4	11·0	10·7		
7	22	15	37	22	15	2	-	97	141	-	-	238	96	151	44·2	62·7	54·3	12·0	15·3	13·9	22·9	9·9	15·0	Storthes Hall. Yorks, East Riding. COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill.	
8	160	127	287	11	-	80	46	69	5	639	962	1,675	717	883	28·4	51·8	41·5	4·6	8·4	6·7	22·3	14·4	17·9		
9	31	23	54	2	1	16	11	20	11	226	238	495	247	271	30·0	61·5	43·8	5·0	7·3	6·2	12·6	8·5	10·4		
10	66	94	160	11	3	35	55	109	28	295	369	801	365	405	29·2	36·3	32·9	12·2	14·8	13·6	18·1	23·2	20·8	Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Cardiff. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Gateshead Hull.	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
12	60	58	118	3	5	33	26	38	36	230	435	739	307	559	31·6	27·9	29·2	5·5	5·2	5·3	19·5	10·4	13·6		
13	3	1	4	-	-	3	1	36	7	295	168	506	88	17	(a) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	8	14	22	1	2	3	6	12	25	59	65	161	83	111	28·6	15·8	21·2	4·0	1·9	2·7	9·6	12·6	11·3	Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Newport. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth.	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
16	26	30	56	7	9	1	-	55	82	164	432	733	211	503	31·3	48·0	41·4	7·5	7·8	7·7	12·3	6·0	7·8		
17	24	32	56	2	7	24	27	16	30	125	192	363	153	281	17·1	44·2	32·3	3·5	6·4	5·4	15·7	11·4	12·9	Sunderland. West Ham. York.	
18	32	13	45	9	4	9	2	37	48	71	115	271	157	157	27·0	20·5	23·5	4·9	4·5	4·7	20·4	8·3	14·3		
19	4	2	6	-	-	3	2	13	-	185	157	355	53	34	(a) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
20	68	38	106	7	-	49	25	34	17	219	285	555	270	320	11·1	42·6	25·5	2·5	7·2	5·0	25·2	11·9	18·0	TOTAL.	
21	33	22	55	7	2	5	1	26	26	98	157	307	147	193	44·4	78·4	64·1	6·3	12·1	9·6	22·4	11·4	16·2		
22	34	59	93	5	3	24	49	38	22	298	449	807	391	590	25·7	41·4	33·8	5·4	6·2	5·9	8·7	10·0	9·5		
23	33	27	60	19	17	9	8	99	217	153	146	615	239	345	22·2	26·8	24·5	3·7	3·5	3·6	13·8	7·8	10·3		
24	58	38	96	1	4	-	1	30	14	180	179	403	230	219	44·7	63·3	52·0	10·1	10·1	10·1	25·2	17·4	21·4		
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	34	33	67	5	1	4	4	18	7	165	182	372	170	183	30·0	30·7	30·3	9·5	7·8	8·7	20·0	18·0	19·0		
27	37	35	72	1	-	22	21	25	-	138	309	472	224	310	27·5	36·0	32·2	11·6	13·7	12·9	16·5	11·3	13·5		
28	85	70	155	11	7	31	24	43	36	338	443	860	427	509	34·9	46·0	40·7	8·7	10·7	9·8	19·9	13·8	16·6		
29	27	45	72	3	3	15	24	32	21	176	233	462	204	299	31·0	52·0	42·9	6·9	10·2	8·9	13·2	15·0	14·3		
30	33	19	52	11	7	18	7	65	87	270	447	869	241	390	(a) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	38	24	62	3	3	20	11	36	15	231	200	482	256	216	30·0	57·4	40·1	7·1	10·0	8·4	14·8	11·1	13·1		
32	66	41	107	4	-	9	1	29	1	392	518	940	421	505	30·0	38·1	34·0	6·1	6·5	6·3	15·7	8·1	11·6		
33	17	10	27	3	1	13	5	17	9	157	185	368	169	201	38·7	42·9	41·1	5·8	7·4	6·7	10·1	5·0	7·3		
34	5,670	5,642	11,312	594	264	2,364	2,523	5,018 (e)	2,539	34,389	47,686	89,632	38,659	50,154	24·2	37·6	31·2	4·7	6·3	5·6	14·7	11·2	12·7	TOTAL.	

(The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)

C. = County.
C.B. = County-Borough.
B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick.
Barnsley Hall.
Yorks, North Riding.
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:
Wakefield.
Wadsley.
Menston.
Scalebor Park.
Storthes Hall.
Yorks, East Riding.
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
Birmingham: Winson Green.
Rubery Hill.
Brighton.
Bristol.
Canterbury.
Cardiff.
Croydon.
Derby.
Exeter.
Gateshead
Hull.
Ipswich.
Leicester.
London (City of).
Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newport.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Plymouth.
Portsmouth.
Sunderland.
West Ham.
York.

(a) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (3 males and 7 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(b) In addition to these, 1,971 overseas cases were admitted and transferred to other special Mental War Hospitals for further treatment and final disposal.

(b) In addition to these, 1,971 overseas cases were admitted and transferred to other special Mental War Hospitals for further treatment and final disposal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.					Average Number Resident during 1919.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals and Criminal Asylums.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1919, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1919.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1919			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1919.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	
1	16	20	36	16	20	2	—	112	221	—	—	333	112	219	40·6	41·2	41·0	8·8	7·6	8·0	14·3	9·1	10·9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
2	3	10	13	3	10	—	1	53	81	—	—	134	52	82	20·0	50·0	38·5	3·2	7·5	5·9	5·8	12·2	9·7		
3	1	4	5	1	4	—	—	69	85	—	—	154	61	87	22·2	63·2	43·2	5·1	11·1	8·6	1·6	4·6	3·4		
4	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	15	58	—	—	73	15	58	33·3	43·8	40·0	13·0	9·3	10·2	13·6	1·7	4·1		
5	3	6	9	3	6	—	—	31	59	—	—	90	29	57	27·3	31·3	29·6	7·5	6·8	7·0	10·3	10·5	10·5		
6	13	25	38	13	25	—	3	202	242	—	—	444	207	253	46·4	57·8	53·4	5·4	8·1	7·0	6·3	9·9	8·3		
7	4	5	9	4	5	—	—	48	49	—	—	97	47	50	50·0	55·6	52·4	10·0	7·8	8·9	8·5	10·0	9·3		
8	5	1	6	5	1	—	—	50	59	—	—	109	50	53	16·7	36·8	29·0	3·3	10·0	6·9	10·0	1·9	5·8	Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.	
9	5	10	15	5	10	4	2	42	61	—	—	103	42	71	15·4	50·0	35·5	3·6	9·0	7·1	11·9	14·0	13·3		
10	13	6	19	13	6	3	2	61	102	—	—	163	77	134	43·8	55·8	51·2	17·6	20·9	19·7	16·9	4·5	9·0		
11	11	9	20	11	9	—	1	143	217	—	—	360	144	217	41·7	40·0	40·6	5·7	5·9	5·8	7·6	4·1	5·5		
12	10	4	14	10	4	4	—	55	61	—	—	116	61	59	80·0	33·3	47·1	10·4	10·0	10·2	16·4	6·8	11·7	Bootham Park, York. The Retreat, York.	
13	6	3	9	6	3	2	3	64	117	—	—	181	63	123	38·5	57·1	50·0	6·3	8·2	7·5	9·5	2·4	4·8		
14	92	104	196	92	104	15	12	945	1,412	—	—	2,357	960	1,463	38·3	48·2	44·4	7·6	9·4	8·7	9·6	7·1	8·1	TOTAL (Registered Hospitals).	
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	13	—	21·2	—	21·2	21·2	—	21·2	—	—	—	—	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.
16	39	—	39	39	—	23	—	228	—	—	—	228	250	—	69·0	—	69·0	17·1	—	17·1	15·6	—	15·6		
17	39	—	39	39	—	23	—	251	—	—	—	251	263	—	41·6	—	41·6	18·1	—	18·1	14·8	—	14·8	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).	
18	23	6	29	23	6	16	1	440	149	2	—	591	444	147	29·4	28·6	29·2	3·0	2·5	2·9	5·2	4·1	4·9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor. Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton.	
19	11	1	12	11	1	—	—	199	67	—	—	266	198	70	35·7	100·0	57·1	2·3	9·3	4·1	5·6	1·4	4·5		
20	34	7	41	34	7	16	1	639	216	2	—	857	642	217	30·8	52·4	36·0	2·8	4·7	3·3	5·3	3·2	4·8	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).	

TABLE III.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.						Average Number Resident during 1919.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.						Total Number.	Of the Total Number.				PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.												
						(including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																							
																		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	9	-	-	9	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	9		
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	16	25	-	-	41	3	8	11	3	8	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	15	29	-	-	44	15	28
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	11	15	-	-	26	3	11	14	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	4	7	1	3	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	10	16	-	-	26	11	15
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	7	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	
"	Plympton House, Plympton	5	20	-	-	25	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	4	18	-	-	22	5	19
Durham	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.	15	28	-	-	43	3	8	11	3	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	2	4	-	2	-	2	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	12	31	-	-	43	14	30
Essex	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood	-	19	-	-	19	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	11	-	6	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	17
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	16	19	-	-	35	5	9	14	5	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	10	17	7	10	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	13	17	-	-	30	15	17
"	The Retreat, Fairford	16	29	-	-	45	3	10	13	3	10	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	9	11	2	9	1	4	1	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	17	28	-	-	45	17	28
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1		
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2		
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	9	6	-	-	15	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	7	6	-	-	13	7	6
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Maidstone	3	34	-	-	37	1	6	7	1	6	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	7	8	1	7	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	33	-	-	35	2	34
Lancaster	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	13	-	-	13	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	11
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	51	70	-	-	121	34	42	76	34	42	-	-	-	1	7	1	16	37	53	16	37	8	19	8	19	7	15	22	7	15	-	-	62	60	-	-	122	62	72
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	21	23	-	-	44	14	18	32	14	18	2	3	1	1	1	1	9	14	23	9	14	2	8	2	8	6	4	10	6	4	-	-	20	23	-	-	43	22	25
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	6	28	-	-	34	3	21	24	3	21	1	5	-	2	-	2	1	14	15	1	14	-	8	-	8	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	8	28	-	-	36	5	28
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	14	40	-	-	54	10	7	17	10	7	1	3	2	-	2	-	5	6	11	5	6	3	5	3	5	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	15	38	-	-	53	14	39
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	20	-	-	20	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	19
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton, Salop	36	-	-	-	36	16	-	16	16	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	10	10	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	38	-	-	38	35	-	
"	Grove House, All Stretton, Salop	-	37	-	-	37	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	34
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1		
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	10	9	-	-	19	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	8	7	-	-	15	6	7
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	32	52	-	-	84	20	17	37	20	17	1	2	4	1	4	1	12	15	27	12	15	3	6	3	6	4	6	10	4	6	-	-	36	48	-	-	84	34	51
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton, Bath	9	26	-	-	35	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	10	13	3	10	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	29	-	-	35	8	31
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	10	19	-	-	29	1	8	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	-	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	10	20	-	-	30	10	18
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	7
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church St., Epsom	-	9	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10
Sussex	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst, Sussex	41	43	-	-	84	6	10	16	6	10	-	2	2	2	2	2	7	11	18	7	11	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	39	40	-	-	79	40	42

TABLE III.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.						Average Number Resident during 1919.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.				
							Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																
																									M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.
Sussex	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	71	-	-	71	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	6	6	-	6	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	74	-	-	74	-	74
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	5	
" (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	-	6	-	-	6	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	8	17	-	-	25	6	16	22	6	16	2	6	1	3	1	3	2	14	16	2	14	-	6	-	6	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	11	18	-	-	29	-8	19
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	9	18	-	-	27	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	9	18	-	-	27	9	17
" (New Sarum City).	Fisherton House, Salisbury	49	72	182	338	641	64	90	154	26	31	7	11	8	19	8	9	47	75	122	16	20	12	30	4	5	35	40	75	7	14	-	1	52	74	161	311	598	226	400
Wilts	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizer.	10	14	-	-	24	8	7	15	8	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	2	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	13	14	-	-	27	14	14
"	Kingsdown House, Box, Chippenham	7	27	-	-	34	2	14	16	2	14	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	11	14	3	11	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	5	29	-	-	34	5	29
Yorks, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	8	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	
" (Rotherham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	18	-	-	18	-	13	13	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	-	6	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	16
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	18	-	-	18	-	10	10	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	-	6	-	6	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	21
TOTAL - - -		404	891	182	338	1,815	210	410	620	172	351	18	49	23	70	23	60	143	348	491	112	293	44	149	36	124	80	113	193	52	87	-	2	412	867	161	311	1,751	584	1,222
							(a)					(b)					(c)																							

(a) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (3 males and 7 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 14 patients (1 male and 13 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 5 patients (3 males and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1919.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1920.						Average Number Resident during 1919.			
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.								PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).								Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.	
						Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	3,967	2,550	34,707	47,934	89,158	12,373	14,063	26,436	982	838	1,291	1,950	2,415	3,212	324	293	5,970	8,680	14,650	1,358	777	2,396	4,064	595	295	5,670	5,642	11,312	594	264	2,364	2,523	(d) 5,018	2,539	34,389	47,686	89,632	38,659	50,154						
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	939	1,456	-	-	2,395	282	451	733	282	451	33	56	39	73	39	73	184	391	575	184	391	92	179	92	179	92	104	196	92	104	15	12	945	1,412	-	-	2,357	960	1,463						
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.	479	959	11	56	1,505	264	594	858	264	580	37	110	55	108	55	108	188	426	614	187	425	61	146	61	146	89	163	252	89	155	4	8	465	959	12	61	1,497	482	1,017						
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.	404	891	182	338	1,815	210	410	620	172	351	18	49	23	70	23	60	143	348	491	112	293	44	149	36	124	80	113	193	52	87	-	2	412	867	161	311	1,751	584	1,222						
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.	253	-	-	-	253	199	-	199	199	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	162	-	162	162	-	82	-	82	-	39	-	39	39	-	23	-	251	-	-	-	251	263	-						
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS -	645	213	2	-	860	65	21	86	65	21	6	5	-	-	-	-	37	11	48	37	11	20	11	20	11	34	7	41	34	7	16	1	639	216	2	-	857	642	217						
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS	138	354	-	-	492	64	180	244	64	180	1	2	39	132	39	132	57	169	226	57	169	12	30	12	30	11	25	36	11	25	1	1	134	340	-	-	474	136	347						
TOTAL - -	6,825	6,423	34,902	48,328	96,478	13,457	15,719	29,176	2,028	2,421	1,391	2,172	2,573	3,595	482	666	6,741	10,025	16,766	2,097	2,066	2,707	4,579	898	785	6,015	6,054	12,069	911	642	2,423	2,547	7,864	6,333	34,564	48,058	96,819	41,726	54,420						
									(a)		(b)									(c)																									

(a) In addition to these numbers, 2,558 patients (2,149 males and 409 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 117 patients (53 males and 64 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 300 patients (97 males and 203 females) were transferred, while resident during 1919, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 42 Criminal (Private) Patients (33 males and 9 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
(d) 3,739 of these patients were ex-service men paid for by the Ministry of Pensions and classed "Service" Patients.

TABLE IV.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1919.				
	1st January 1919.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Berks - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Carmarthen - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Chester : Parkside -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Cornwall - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	6
Denbigh - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Derby - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Dorset - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
Essex : Brentwood -	2	1	3	-	-	3	2	11
Gloucester - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Hants - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	13
Herts - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Kent : Barming Heath -	5	1	6	-	-	3	-	15
„ Chartham - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
Lancs. : Lancaster -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	17
„ Rainhill - - -	1	2	3	-	-	4	-	18
„ Prestwich - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	19
„ Whittingham - -	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	20
Leicester and Rutland -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21
Lincs. : Bracebridge -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
London : Cane Hill -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23
„ Claybury - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	24
„ Colney Hatch - -	2	1	3	-	-	2	2	25
„ Hanwell - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	2	-	26
„ Long Grove - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	27
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	28
Northumberland - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	29
Salop - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30
Somerset : Wells - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	31
„ Cotford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	32
Staffs : Stafford - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	33
„ Cheddleton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	34
Surrey : Brookwood -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	35
Sussex, East - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
Wilts - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	37
Worcester : Powick -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	38
„ Barnsley Hall - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
Yorks, N.R. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40
„ W.R. : Wakefield -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	41
„ „ Menston - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	42
„ Storthes Hall - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43

(a) Of this number 33 Males and 9 Females were retained in the

TABLE IV.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1919.

	Number discharged during 1919.				Number who died during 1919.		Number remaining 1st January 1920.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	3
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
11	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	4
12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
13	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	2
14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
19	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
21	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
25	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	3
26	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
27	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
29	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
31	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
37	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
38	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE IV.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL during the

				Number 1st January 1919.			Number admitted during 1919.				
							Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :											
Birmingham .	Winson	-	1	1	-	-	2	-		1	
Green.		-	1	1	-	-	1	-		2	
Derby -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		3	
Exeter -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		4	
Leicester	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		5	
London, City of	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-		6	
Newport -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		7	
Norwich -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		8	
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		9	
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		10	
West Ham	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :											
Coton Hill	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		11	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS											
Broadmoor	-	444	145	589	-	-	51	14		12	
Rampton	-	201	68	269	-	-	14	7		13	
SUMMARY :											
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		53	14	67	1	1	48	14		14	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		15	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS	-	645	213	858	-	-	65	21		16	
TOTAL	-	698	229	927	1	1	113	35			

(a) Of this number 33 Males and 9 Females were retained in the

LUNATICS confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses
Year 1919—continued.

Number discharged during 1919.				Number		Number		
Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)		who died during 1919.		remaining 1st January 1920.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
12	15	17	-	23	6	440	149	589
13	5	-	-	11	1	199	67	266
14	14	42	9	7	1	39	16	55
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
16	20	17	-	34	7	639	216	855
	34	59	10	41	8	678	233	911

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE V.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1919.			Number admitted during 1919.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal	8	6	14	16	7	23	-	-	-
Wonford House	2	3	5	7	10	17	1	1	2
Barnwood House	2	1	3	1	9	10	1	3	4
The Lawn	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Bethel	3	5	8	5	7	12	1	2	3
St. Andrew's	8	-	8	9	5	14	2	-	2
The Coppice	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
The Warneford	3	4	7	5	8	13	2	2	4
Coton Hill	3	4	7	3	3	6	2	1	3
Bethlem Royal	11	23	34	41	70	111	8	18	26
Holloway Sanatorium	10	8	18	9	19	28	1	3	4
Bootham Park	4	1	5	5	11	16	1	4	5
The Retreat	8	8	16	13	11	24	-	4	4
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House	3	-	3	2	3	5	-	1	1
Camberwell House	3	6	9	21	28	49	4	9	13
Brooke House	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1
Northumberland House	-	3	3	7	13	20	-	5	5
Moorcroft House	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
Wyke House	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House	3	5	8	6	18	24	-	4	4
The Priory	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Halliford House	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Newlands House	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Flower House	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1
Clarence Lodge	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Otto House	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
Wye House	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Hall	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plympton House	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Middleton Hall	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-

TABLE V.

Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1919.

ceased to be Boarders during 1919.

as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1920.			
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	15	6	21	-	-	-	9	7	16	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	3	6	9	Manchester Royal.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	3	5	Wonford House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	3	7	10	The Lawn,.
-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	9	1	10	Bethel.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	St. Andrew's.
-	-	-	1	4	5	3	1	4	2	5	7	The Coppice.
-	-	-	1	2	3	1*	-	1	2	4	6	The Warneford.
-	-	-	19	36	55	1	-	1	24	39	63	Coton Hill.
-	-	-	9	12	21	1	-	1	8	12	20	Bethlem Royal.
1	-	1	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	1	3	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	14	12	26	-	-	-	7	3	10	Bootham Park.
												The Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	6	Bethnal House.
-	1	1	16	19	35	2	1	3	2	4	6	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Brooke House.
-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.
-	-	-	5	14	19	-	-	-	4	5	9	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	The Priory.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Newlands House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Clarence Lodge.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Court Hall.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	Middleton Hall.

* Suicide.

TABLE V.—continued.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1919.			Number admitted during 1919.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—cont.									
Littleton Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
Northwoods House - - - - -	2	1	3	2	6	8	-	-	-
The Retreat, Fairford - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Malling Place - - - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1
Overdale - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	5	7	12	18	33	51	7	12	19
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	-	5	5	2	8	10	-	4	4
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Grove, Catton - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	2	2
Stretton House - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Grove House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	1
Boreatton Park - - - - -	2	2	4	5	-	5	1	-	1
Brislington House - - - - -	3	5	8	8	9	17	-	2	2
Bailbrook House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	12	12	-	7	7
The Moat House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Silver Birches - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticehurst House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4	-	1	1
St. George's Retreat - - - - -	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ashbrook Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Glendossill - - - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1
Laverstock House - - - - -	2	-	2	3	5	8	-	2	2
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	3	3	1	4	5	-	1	1
Fiddington House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	1	2
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	1	1	3	8	11	-	4	4
Greta Bank - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Grange - - - - -	-	2	2	-	6	6	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - - -	63	64	127	117	161	278	19	39	58
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	15	19	34	49	65	114	6	20	26
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	20	46	66	53	131	184	11	42	53
TOTAL - - - - -	98	129	227	219	357	576	36	101	137

TABLE V.—continued.

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1919—cont.

ceased to be Boarders during 1919.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1920.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES— <i>cont.</i>
-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	Littleton Hall.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	Malling Place.
-	-	-	9	15	24	-	-	-	7	13	20	Overdale.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	1	8	9	1	-	1	-	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Stretton House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	Grove House.
1	-	1	7	7	14	1	-	1	2	5	7	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	The Moat House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	The Silver Birches.
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ticehurst House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	St. George's Retreat.
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashbrook Hall.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	1	3	Glendossill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	6	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Kingsdown House.
-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	Greta Bank.
												The Grange.
												S U M M A R Y :
1	-	1	81	96	177	6	2	8	73	88	161	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	1	1	40	43	83	3	1	4	15	19	34	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	3	4	36	73	109	5	4	9	20	55	75	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
2	4	6	157	212	369	14	7	21	108	162	270	TOTAL.

TABLE VI.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1920.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£	£	£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1860	254	142	396	15,775	5,000	20,775
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1870	80	92	171	8,317	3,004	11,321
Brecon and Radnor -	1903	153	129	282	7,998	3,634	11,632
Bucks - - -	1853	20	80	100	3,000	8,494	11,494
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	1858	44	70	141	3,352	3,327	6,679
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	1865	42	48	90	3,835	5,162	8,997
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part), and Wallasey, C.B. :							
Chester - - -	1829	10	239	249	1,667	43,975	45,642
Parkside - - -	1871	65	130	195	11,823	17,225	29,048
Cornwall - - -	1820	10	157	197	(a)	10,967	10,967
Cumberland, Westmorland and Carlisle C.B.	1862	101	110	211	8,097	8,273	16,370
Denbigh, Anglesey, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	1848	19	(b)134	(c)195	(d)	10,790	10,790
Derby C. - - -	1851	79	74	153	7,928	6,734	14,662
Devon - - -	1846	18	180	198	2,925	14,361	17,286
Dorset { (Forston) - - -	1832	55	339	395	5,710	6,354	12,064
(Charminster) - - -	1863						
(Herrison) - - -	1904						
Durham C. and Darlington C.B.	1858	52	308	446	4,483	29,992	34,475
Essex and Colchester B. :							
Brentwood - - -	1853	86	110	196	8,000	8,600	16,600
Severalls - - -	1913	299	1	385	10,649	25	10,674
Glamorgan { (Angelton)	1864	83	202	285	6,771	20,366	27,137
and Merthyr { (Parc Tydfil C.B. } Gwyllt).	1887						
Gloucester { (Wotton) -	1823	156	233	389	17,241	27,400	44,641
C. and Gloucester { (Barnwood)	1883						
C.B.							
Hants - - -	1852	108	177	285	5,903	5,949	11,852

(a) Given by Bodmin Town Council. (b) 21 acres given. (c) Mineral rights over 222 acres 2 more.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1920.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1920.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1920.		
£	£	£	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
62,833	94,434	157,267	250	255	245	350	495	605	1,100
49,799	120,416	170,215	134	151	236	281	370	432	802
123,266	14,681	137,947	176	176	32	—	214	188	402
36,026	133,533	169,559	100	100	225	270	325	370	695
41,520	77,259	118,779	112	112	116	220	272	424	696
29,195	22,367	51,562	125	125	162	188	287	313	600
25,484	268,043	293,527	45	45	676	808	721	853	1,574
133,835	161,119	294,954	347	343	247	336	594	679	1,273
16,019	215,486	231,505	50	50	467	533	517	583	1,100
38,847	137,526	176,373	110	110	349	326	459	436	895
25,708	218,167	243,875	100	100	420	380	520	480	1,000
76,179	(e)152,621	228,800	150	150	236	232	371	363	734
55,849	167,104	222,953	200	200	430	614	630	814	1,444
44,290	132,105	176,395	150	150	157	548	457	548	1,005
29,963	205,797	235,760	150	150	690	617	840	767	1,607
79,000	209,274	288,274	200	250	500	714	700	964	1,664
303,102	10,243	313,345	611	735	77	133	688	868	1,556
78,000	307,186	385,186	197	168	781	667	978	835	1,813
131,131	91,259	222,390	260	260	242	465	502	725	1,227
38,291	184,083	222,374	200	200	388	423	588	623	1,211

(d) Site given.

(e) Includes 23,739*l.* for repairs from 1867 to 1899.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1920.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Hereford C. and Hereford B.	1871	110	26	136	11,744	1,057	12,801
Herts - - - -	1899	180	173	356	10,062	10,684	20,746
Kent and Gravesend B. :							
Barming Heath -	1833	37	148	185	3,000	13,900	16,900
Chartham -	1875	121	83	204	6,236	2,500	8,736
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part) :							
Lancaster - -	1816	5	222	227	(b)	16,302	16,302
Rainhill - - -	1851	48	202	250	5,250	35,068	40,318
Prestwich - -	1851	37	139	204	11,412	40,275	51,687
Whittingham - -	1873	157	361	518	9,305	25,612	34,917
Leicester C. and Rutland	1908	178	6	184	18,970	950	19,920
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	1852	43	117	160	4,378	10,420	14,798
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	1902	111	72	183	6,262	2,128	8,390
London C. :							
Banstead - - -	1877	100	101	201	11,088	8,409	19,497
Bexley - - - -	1898	139	-	139	24,485	-	24,485
Cane Hill - - -	1883	154	75	229	24,034	15,203	39,237
Claybury - - -	1893	270	-	270	39,415	-	39,415
Colney Hatch - -	1851	128	37	165	19,786	11,000	30,786
Hanwell - - - -	1831	59	25	165	10,995	9,652	20,647
Horton - - - -	1902	102	139	241	3,963	5,447	9,410
Long Grove - -	1907	310	(c)-3	307	12,105	(c)-117	11,988
Manor - - - -	1899	97	8	121	3,768	312	4,080
Middlesex :							
Wandsworth - -	1841	97	44	141	8,985	12,239	21,224
Napsbury - - -	1905	411	12	423	53,624	3,840	57,464
Monmouth C. - - -	1851	37	187	224	4,633	19,534	24,167
Norfolk - - - -	1814	5	145	229	600	15,168	15,768
Northampton C. -	1876	193	52	275	19,106	3,020	22,126
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	1859	99	56	223	7,886	3,150	11,036
Nottingham C. - -	1902	130	130	260	6,880	6,283	13,163
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	1845	15	67	95	2,029	10,759	12,788

(a) Includes cost of original furnishing which cannot be ascertained. (b) Given by Corporation of Lancaster

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1920.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1920.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1920.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£ 67,049	£ 69,776	£ 136,825	183	188	50	125	233	363	596
177,246	53,155	230,401	268	308	106	239	374	547	921
(a)44,000	344,286	388,286	87	87	715	883	802	970	1,772
211,852	67,555	279,407	440	465	100	200	538	613	1,151
30,000	410,487	440,487	90	60	1,161	1,289	1,251	1,349	2,600
75,509	381,758	457,267	180	220	806	894	983	1,120	2,103
67,662	343,029	410,691	250	250	1,032	1,175	1,282	1,425	2,707
132,000	471,084	603,084	500	500	917	879	1,445	1,393	2,838
212,082	724	212,806	344	344	—	—	308	380	688
44,394	175,343	219,737	125	125	328	428	453	553	1,006
138,682	1,670	140,352	210	210	—	—	215	215	430
288,094	147,415	435,509	620	1,080	394	295	1,014	1,375	2,389
426,667	30,614	457,281	970	1,030	10	51	980	1,081	2,061
236,510	147,452	383,962	480	644	470	440	950	1,084	2,034
483,960	18,501	502,461	850	1,200	135	64	985	1,264	2,249
226,290	285,079	511,369	520	735	525	755	1,045	1,490	2,535
103,410	318,537	421,947	150	150	877	1,138	1,027	1,288	2,315
499,747	18,947	518,694	900	1,100	104	—	1,004	1,073	2,077
507,979	5,744	513,723	1,069	944	—	75	1,032	1,019	2,051
109,931	56,987	166,918	—	700	69	113	69	813	882
68,866	387,080	455,946	150	200	350	465	500	665	1,165
451,290	83,075	534,365	491	661	305	330	796	991	1,787
29,518	132,477	161,995	104	110	486	470	590	580	1,170
34,621	(d)463,938	(d)498,559	50	50	410	550	460	600	1,060
118,926	59,017	177,943	270	270	463	554	463	554	1,017
42,429	137,594	180,023	100	100	360	243	460	343	803
147,086	29,684	176,770	226	226	74	74	306	300	600
16,443	139,937	156,380	50	50	310	406	330	426	756

(c) Boundaries readjusted.

(d) Including ordinary repairs.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1920.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .					£	£	£
Somerset and Bath C.B. :							
Wells - - -	1848	50	191	283	6,776	13,432	20,208
Cotford - - -	1897	116	134	250	11,220	6,137	17,357
Stafford C., Burton-upon- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :							
Stafford - - -	1818	39	50	101	7,840	13,444	21,284
Burntwood - - -	1864	100	53	153	7,880	3,870	11,750
Cheddleton - - -	1899	174	90	264	13,936	6,650	20,586
Suffolk, East and West -	1829	30	248	278	(a)8,007	25,634	(a)33,641
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :							
Brookwood - - -	1867	150	101	251	13,413	9,463	22,876
Netherne - - -	1909	354	-	354	25,905	-	25,905
Sussex, East - - -	1903	398	1	(d)391	16,227	250	(d)16,179
„ West - - -	1897	246	1	(e)246	24,746	100	24,846
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	1852	43	187	426	4,887	10,410	15,297
Wight, Isle of - - -	1896	51	-	51	4,776	140	4,916
Wilts - - -	1851	57	102	159	8,466	9,706	18,172
Worcester C. and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :							
Powick - - -	1852	46	39	561	5,837	5,046	10,883
Barnsley Hall - - -	1907	324	-	324	17,299	-	17,299
Yorks, North Riding -	1847	45	307	352	5,170	33,452	38,622
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Brad- ford, Dewsbury, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham. Sheffield and Wakefield C.B., and (for Storthes Hall Asylum) Doncaster B. :							
Wakefield - - -	1818	49	383	432	17,813	39,534	57,347
Menston - - -	1888	327	-	327	22,254	-	22,254
Scalebor Park - - -	1902	97	6	305	13,249	367	13,616
Storthes Hall - - -	1904	631	1	632	43,948	150	44,098
Yorks, East Riding -	1871	63	61	124	1,585	5,297	6,882

(a) Including house on original estate.

(b) Approximate, and includes cost of original estate.

(c) One acre sold.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1920.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1920.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1920.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T
£	£	£							
42,153	100,977	143,130	175	175	184	329	392	538	930
169,287	40,883	210,170	310	390	58	30	368	420	788
29,623	117,196	146,819	60	60	420	340	488	445	933
64,200	107,416	171,616	260	270	157	195	422	487	909
242,999	72,363	315,362	309	309	200	200	554	498	1,052
(b)26,311	(c)166,537	(b)192,848	130		770		427	473	900
75,077	238,692	313,769	321	329	275	511	545	822	1,367
312,664	20,719	333,383	390	570	—	—	390	570	960
369,639	10,966	380,605	500	636	—	—	513	624	1,137
144,945	90,587	235,532	223	242	100	200	345	490	835
63,888	136,972	200,860	150	150	318	452	468	602	1,070
54,906	6,279	61,185	111	207	—	—	113	207	320
(f)42,451	125,956	(f)168,407	143	143	270	426	413	569	982
44,743	119,844	164,587	101	101	428	521	529	622	1,151
196,200	49	196,249	254	316	31	24	285	340	625
30,950	138,016	168,966	72	72	373	423	445	495	940
69,250	234,568	303,818	175	175	1,109	870	1,284	1,048	2,332
300,263	106,739	407,002	380	530	508	389	888	919	1,807
89,037	14,458	103,495	105	105	16	16	139	155	294
525,966	—	525,966	1,032	1,042	—	—	1,032	932	1,964
35,029	101,983	137,012	140	140	169	185	309	325	634

(c) Approximate.

(d) About 8 acres has been sold for 298*l*.

(f) It is believed that upwards of 4,000*l*. of this total represents cost of original furniture and equipment.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1920.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).					£	£	£
Birmingham :							
Winson Green - - -	1850	20	32	62	7,637	14,494	22,131
Rubery Hill (including Holly Moor).	1882	72	204	276	5,821	18,414	24,235
Brighton - - - -	1859	128	114	242	7,405	7,257	14,662
Bristol - - - -	1861	23	59	82	2,906	14,776	17,682
Canterbury - - - -	1903	52	-	52	(a)10,125	-	(a)10,125
Cardiff - - - -	1908	184	-	191	39,385	-	39,385
Croydon - - - -	1903	68	2	70	4,009	289	4,298
Derby - - - -	1888	(b)	(b)	(b)97	(b)	(b)	(b)
Exeter - - - -	1886	89	-	132	9,389	-	9,389
Gateshead - - - -	1913	297	-	297	10,598	-	10,598
Hull - - - -	1884	74	108	212	12,770	11,944	24,714
Ipswich - - - -	1870	53	18	71	2,150	1,234	3,384
Leicester - - - -	1869	42	131	173	17,000	25,388	42,388
London (City of) - - -	1866	33	126	342	4,024	17,129	21,153
Middlesbrough - - -	1898	98	11	109	9,385	1,615	11,000
Newport - - - -	1906	123	-	125	16,289	64	16,353
Norwich - - - -	1880	51	-	186	1,875	-	1,875
Nottingham - - - -	1880	30	20	125	(d)	-	(d)
Plymouth - - - -	1891	75	9	84	3,875	1,220	5,095
Portsmouth - - - -	1879	75	42	117	14,000	13,523	27,523
Sunderland - - - -	1895	75	65	140	9,000	8,400	17,400
West Ham - - - -	1901	102	59	163	8,835	18,109	26,944
York - - - -	1906	156	100	265	13,885	5,478	19,363
TOTAL - - -	- - -	10,417	8,634	21,151	965,072	864,843	1,829,617 (e)

(a) Including Stone House, a portion of the Asylum.

(b) Rented. Total rent 1,060*l*.(e) About 9 acres of land has been sold for 298*l*.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1920.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1920.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1920.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1920.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
61,960	87,317	149,277	150	150	219	205	369	355	724
124,246	284,812	409,058	311	314	400	396	711	710	1,421
54,046	89,234	143,280	225	225	157	261	361	520	881
42,291	196,275	238,566	100	100	395	450	495	550	1,045
67,875	23,513	91,388	72	90	56	56	128	146	274
278,327	12,003	290,330	336	414	—	—	336	414	750
211,022	31,784	242,806	201	245	—	213	201	458	659
47,300	30,265	77,565	156	164	48	112	204	276	480
71,359	1,679	73,038	150	178	28	22	163	188	351
112,191	3,990	116,181	200	200	—	—	212	212	424
69,103	51,345	120,448	180	180	177	174	353	353	706
25,062	14,589	39,651	100	100	50	72	130	169	299
31,858	136,971	168,829	150	150	226	408	376	558	934
63,880	128,668	192,548	125	125	147	236	272	361	633
107,000	29,851	136,851	131	137	81	81	212	218	430
(c)133,735	2,157	(c)135,892	184	184	—	—	191	196	387
62,786	26,895	89,681	150	170	64	92	214	245	459
54,212	75,528	129,740	140	140	256	318	396	428	824
50,573	41,746	92,319	90	110	90	110	205	288	493
112,265	82,575	194,840	210	210	164	224	360	539	899
96,902	19,311	116,213	175	175	52	19	227	194	421
322,264	5,785	328,049	350	450	70	—	420	450	870
121,200	4,673	125,873	152	210	—	—	162	219	381
11,661,618	11,035,814	22,697,432							

(c) Capital account not yet closed.

(d) Property of Corporation.

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.								
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.				
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.										
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.														
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	48,366	1,385	4,952	516	—	3	—	2/1½	3	11½	6½	1	7½	
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	28,377	334	1,335	78	—	4	10¼	9½	3	3¼	1¼	2	6¾	
Brecon and Radnor -	19,803	—	1,227	—	2	5	4½	1/8¾	4	6	—	4	9	
Bucks - - - - -	28,986	740	1,887	264	—	6	8½	1/4½	3	3½	4½	1	9	
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	27,855	1,234	1,862	105	55	6	7¾	1/2	3	10	8½	2	1½	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	28,768	301	1,411	150	8	7	5½	1/6½	4	2	2¼	1	11½	
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part) and Wallasey C.B.:														
Chester - - - - -	51,544	1,054	3,277	136	—	5	4½	9¾	3	7¼	3¼	1	11½	
Parkside - - - - -	54,896	1,962	3,655	251	100	5	2¼	1/4	3	1¼	6¾	2	6¾	
Cornwall - - - - -	46,270	52	2,754	—	121	4	2½	1/2	4	3½	¼	1	11½	
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	37,365	459	1,448	81	—	6	¼	1/8¾	3	7½	2¾	1	5½	
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	35,677	1,274	1,734	35	184	4	8	1/5½	3	8½	6¼	1	10½	
Derby C.* - - - - -	35,925	798	1,779	682	—	6	—	1/3½	3	11½	4¾	3	2¼	
Devon - - - - -	48,847	916	3,456	—	—	4	5½	5½	5	3¾	3¾	2	9	
Dorset - - - - -	44,593	1,116	2,396	—	—	6	1	9	3	1	4¾	2	7¾	
Durham C., and Darling- ton C.B.	71,439	720	3,261	262	200	4	6¼	1/6¼	6	3	2	2	1¾	
Essex, and Colchester B.:														
Brentwood - - - - -	67,176	1,263	4,184	1,861	—	4	4½	10½	5	7¾	3¾	2	—	
Severalls - - - - -	84,259	20	3,200	—	—	6	2	7½	5	5	—	2	¾	
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	71,265	622	3,148	47	—	5	2¾	10¼	4	7¾	1¼	2	1¾	
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.*	47,248	728	4,428	431	13	4	11¾	1/5¾	2	7½	2¾	2	4½	
Hants - - - - -	46,402	567	2,975	—	150	4	3½	7½	4	11½	2	1	8¾	
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	24,337	268	1,258	40	—	5	6	1/5¼	4	6¾	2¼	2	4¾	
Herts† - - - - -	33,601	81	1,991	—	7	5	3	7¾	5	4½	—½	2	7¼	
Kent, and Gravesend B.:														
Barming Heath - -	75,470	1,153	4,677	90	—	5	4½	1/17½	4	4½	3¼	3	5¾	
Chartham - - - - -	56,113	566	2,894	235	22	5	3½	1/3¾	5	1¾	2	3	8½	

* Cost of land purchased: Derby Co., 1,227l.; Gloucester Co., 560l.

† Redemption of tithe, 756l.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1919.

during the Year ended 31st March 1919.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1919.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.		Private (including "Service" and Criminal Patients).	Pauper.			Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including "Service" and Criminal Patients).
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d. 2 ⁵ / ₈ 2	d. — —	d. 9 ¹ / ₂ 4	s. d. 5 5 ¹ / ₄ — 8 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 6 ¹ / ₂ — 11 ¹ / ₄	d. 1/6 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	s. d. 17 8 ⁵ / ₈ 13 5 ¹ / ₂		49 21	932 779			s. d. 17 9 ¹ / ₂ (a) 13 3 ¹ / ₄ (a)	s. d. 17 9 ¹ / ₂ (a) 17 6	s. d. 15/ to 28/ 17 6
2 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₄	1/2 11 7 ⁵ / ₈	3 1 ¹ / ₄ — 8 1 3 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄ 1 — ¹ / ₂ 1 2 ¹ / ₄	2/7 ¹ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	19 8 ¹ / ₈ 15 9 ¹ / ₄ 17 1		26 47 15	309 675 625			20 — 15 — ¹ / ₄ (a) 16 9 ¹ / ₄ (a)	22 6 15 6 ¹ / ₂ (a) 14 —	22/ and 25/ 13/6 to 23/ 25 —
2 ¹ / ₈	— ⁷ / ₈	6 ⁵ / ₈	— 8	1 2 ³ / ₄	1 ⁵ / ₈	17 10 ¹ / ₄		53	575			17 1 ⁵ / ₈ (a)	17 1 ⁵ / ₈ (a)	16/6 to 30/
1 ³ / ₄ 1 ⁵ / ₈ 1 ⁵ / ₈ — ¹ / ₂	— — ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂ 6 ⁷ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₈	— 6 ⁷ / ₈ — 10 ³ / ₈ 2 5 ³ / ₄ 2 1 ¹ / ₄	— 8 — 8 ⁷ / ₈ — 9 ¹ / ₄ — 7 ¹ / ₂	4 ⁵ / ₈ 4 4 ¹ / ₂ 1/5 ⁷ / ₈	13 6 ³ / ₈ 14 8 ⁵ / ₈ 15 4 ¹ / ₄ 14 8 ⁷ / ₈		56 144 82 90	1,393 1,214 1,047 815			14 2 ¹ / ₂ (a) 13 6 ³ / ₄ (a) 16 — ¹ / ₂ 14 7(a)	16 7 ¹ / ₂ (a) 17 6 17 6 18/1 and 19/10	21/ to 42/ 15/9 to 77/ 12/6 to 84/ 14/ to 30/
— ³ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	6	1 3 ¹ / ₄	— 11 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	14 7 ⁵ / ₈		98	831			13 10 ¹ / ₄ (a)	17 6	14/ to 63/
1 ¹ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈ 2	— ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₈ — ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₄ 2 ⁷ / ₈ 1/2	1 2 ³ / ₈ — 11 ³ / ₈ 1 4	— 10 ³ / ₄ — 11 ¹ / ₂ — 9	6 ³ / ₄ 9 ⁷ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₂	17 1 ¹ / ₄ 14 8 ³ / ₈ 15 11 ¹ / ₂		20 27 264	741 1,202 804			16 11(a) 16 1 ¹ / ₂ (a) 14 1 ³ / ₄ (a)	— 19/ to 22/6 14 7(a)	— 21 — 16/4 to 42/ and upwards. 17/6 to 21/
2	—	6	2 4 ¹ / ₄	— 9	8 ¹ / ₄	17 8 ¹ / ₄		66	1,434			16 11(a)	20 5(a)	
2 ¹ / ₄ 3 2 ¹ / ₂	— — — ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ⁷ / ₈ — 10 ³ / ₄ — 8	1 3 ³ / ₈ 1 8 ¹ / ₂ 1 6	1 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₄	17 1 ⁷ / ₈ 17 — 15 7 ³ / ₄		49 140 108	1,468 1,630 1,636			16 6(a) 16 5 ³ / ₄ 13 11 ¹ / ₄ (a)	19 11(a) 16/5 ³ / ₄ to 20/4 16/11 to 18/1	— 21/ to 35/ 13/5 to 28/
1 ⁵ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	1/2 ¹ / ₄	1 4 ³ / ₄	— 9 ³ / ₄	8 ⁵ / ₈	14 5		42	1,144			13 6(a)	16 5(a)	20 —
2 ¹ / ₈ 1	— — ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄	— 7 1 1 ¹ / ₈	— 9 1 — ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₈	13 4 ⁷ / ₈ 16 6 ¹ / ₄		26 28	1,281 522			14 5 ¹ / ₄ (a) 17 2 ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 5 ¹ / ₄ (a) 17 2 ¹ / ₄ (a)	— 21/ to 30
2 ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₄	1 10 ¹ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1/10 ³ / ₈	15 5 ⁵ / ₈		38	797			16 7 ¹ / ₂ (a)	21 —	21 —
2 ³ / ₈ 4	— — ¹ / ₈	4 ⁵ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₄	1 2 2 4 ⁷ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₄ 1 4 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₈ 1/— ¹ / ₄	17 3 ¹ / ₂ 19 — ³ / ₄		35 32	1,636 1,050			16 9 ¹ / ₄ (a) 16 9 ¹ / ₄ (a)	16 9 ¹ / ₄ (a) 16 9 ¹ / ₄ (a)	21 —(a) 21 —

(a) Average.

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.													
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Lancaster†	114,519	1,485	3,343	1,188	—	6	9½	11½	5	6½	2½	1	11½
Rainhill	97,074	1,629	6,400	824	—	5	6¾	1½	6	7½	3½	1	9½
Prestwich	117,389	2,269	7,872	1,019	39	6	6½	7	4	11½	4½	2	3½
Whittingham	111,514	701	10,678	1,384	—	4	10	1½	7	9½	1½	2	9½
Winwick*	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester C., and Rutland	32,197	414	2,032	259	—	5	9½	1¼	3	8½	2½	3	3½
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	41,493	54	1,235	99	—	7	4¾	7¼	4	6½	—¾	2	7½
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	19,838	16	1,087	—	—	6	10½	9½	3	2½	—½	3	1½
London C.:													
Banstead	117,997	1,681	4,315	65	—	6	1½	7¾	7	6½	3	1	11½
Bexley	122,570	1,587	3,842	65	—	5	6¾	6¾	7	8¾	3½	1	11½
Cane Hill	117,365	1,540	5,412	61	—	5	2½	6¾	8	2	3¼	2	—½
Claybury	123,698	1,865	4,114	68	—	5	6½	5½	6	11	3½	2	—
Colney Hatch	130,134	1,794	5,723	72	—	5	8¾	6	7	5½	3½	1	7½
Epileptic Colony*	—	76	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	139,457	1,959	6,464	73	261	5	8¾	9¼	7	10¼	3½	1	10
Horton*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Grove	111,375	1,421	5,534	64	—	5	1½	6¼	7	2½	2½	1	9¼
Manor*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex:													
Wandsworth	59,449	4,244	4,465	535	—	3	6	1½	5	5½	8¾	1	8
Napsbury*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth C.	46,039	1,370	1,419	194	—	6	¾	1½	4	½	5¾	1	6¼
Norfolk*	—	344	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton C.*	—	328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	36,898	1,544	1,095	702	272	3	9	1½	3	10¾	9½	2	7½
Nottingham C.*	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.*	—	385	—	948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	31,771	231	1,803	328	45	5	¾	11	3	6½	1½	2	2½
Somerset and Bath C.B.:													
Wells	34,024	285	3,143	45	210	6	3	1½	3	5	1½	1	7¼
Cotford	33,862	54	2,033	—	—	4	11¾	1½	3	11¾	¾	2	2

* As this Asylum was being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.
† Cost of land purchased, 400£.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS--continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1919.

during the Year ended 31st March 1919.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1919.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including "Service" and Criminal Patients).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including "Service" and Criminal Patients).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private	Pauper.						
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	16 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	312	2,329	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 63/		
- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	1,927	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	21 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	17 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	158	2,372	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	17/ to 25/		
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	49	2,055	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16/ to 30/		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	661	16	4	18 8	-		
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 9	27	899	17	1(a)	19 9(a)	17/6 and 21/		
1	-	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 8	35	452	14	7(a)	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	17/6 to 42/		
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 8	70	2,247	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 20/5		
2	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	113	2,208	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 20/5		
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	73	2,115	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 20/5		
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	191	2,234	15	6(a)	15 6(a)	14/7 to 52/6		
4	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	2,489	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 20/5		
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 - $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	109	2,508	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 21/5 $\frac{7}{8}$		
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 9	278	2,011	16	- $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/7 to 20/5		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 7	63	1,272	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -	5	15 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	81	1,022	15	8(a)	16/ and 20/	16/ and 20/		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 10	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	787	16	4	21 -	21 -		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 5	50	749	11	10(a)	14 -	17/6 and 21/		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	5	15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	788	15	9(a)	15 9(a)	15/2 to 21/		
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	59	762	15	9(a)	19 3(a)	18/1 and 20/		

(a) Average

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:													
Stafford - - -	40,043	13	2,027	—	—	6	6½	1/3¼	4	9½	—	2	7
Burntwood - - -	39,065	267	1,597	105	13	6	4	1/7½	3	8½	1¼	2	5¼
Cheddleton - - -	50,877	160	3,273	—	—	7	2	1/1	4	8½	¾	2	7¼
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	35,865	324	2,084	470	—	5	3¼	8¾	4	7¾	1⅝	1	11¼
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.:													
Brookwood - - -	56,340	2,694	2,797	348	—	4	5¾	9½	4	9¼	8¾	1	11½
Netherne - - -	45,407	742	2,215	—	—	4	5½	9¾	5	2½	3½	2	4¼
Sussex, E. - - -	66,599	93	4,415	—	—	7	2½	11⅞	5	11⅞	¾	2	3¾
" W.* - - -	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	49,211	1,247	3,399	652	205	3	9¼	1/3¾	3	5⅝	4⅞	2	—½
Wight, Isle of - - -	15,960	—	1,115	—	—	5	4⅛	9¾	3	6	—	3	5⅝
Wilts - - -	40,657	1,290	2,234	500	81	5	10½	8½	3	11¾	5⅝	1	11⅞
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.:													
Powick - - -	43,723	348	1,128	544	629	3	5⅝	10¾	4	10½	1¾	2	6¾
Barnsley Hall - - -	34,981	—	841	—	—	4	5¼	7½	5	4¾	—	1	7¼
York, North Riding - -	35,357	217	3,043	796	2	5	6	1/4¾	4	1¾	1⅞	2	2
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:													
Wakefield† - - -	118,361	2,392	9,442	865	406	6	1¼	1/2½	7	1⅞	5¼	1	11¾
Wadsley* - - -	—	2,442	—	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menston - - -	81,136	633	3,797	262	—	5	8⅞	1/-	4	11¾	1½	2	5½
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall - - -	70,037	16	7,012	—	6	5	4¾	10	4	2½	—	2	9¾
York, East Riding - -	20,748	488	1,051	177	—	5	7½	11½	3	11¾	4	2	5⅝
TOTALS (County and District Asylums) }	£ 3,597,612	58,622	198,668	18,926	3,031								

* As this Asylum was being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.

† Cost of land purchased : Wakefield, 2,107l.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS--continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1919.

during the Year ended 31st March 1919.								Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1919.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including "Service" and Criminal Patients).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including "Service" and Criminal Patients).	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	17 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	26	827	16 4(a)	19 10(a)	19 10(a)	
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	883	16 4(a)	16/6 to 20/	21 -	
2	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 2	54	1,008	15 9	18 6	28 -	
2	- $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 9	29	871	15 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	15/2 to 24/6	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 4	1 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1,398	15 3(a)	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	—	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1/10 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 - $\frac{3}{4}$	116	875	15 3(a)	15/2 to 21/	26/3 to 47/3	
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 2	90	1,201	19 3	19/3 to 29/3	31/6 to 42/	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1/11 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	1,088	14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14/ and 15/2	21/ to 63/	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1/4	15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	317	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14/ and 18/	17/6 to 63/	
- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	14 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	53	1,008	16 4	18 -	20/ and 25/	
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1/7 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	897	15 2	14/ to 18/1	16/ to 21/	
4 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1/10 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	731	14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14 7(a)	25 -	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1/1	15 - $\frac{1}{4}$	54	793	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	15 9(a)	15/9 to 31/6	
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	19 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	74	2,040	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	20/ to 21/	20/ to 30/	
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	134	1,723	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	20/ to 21/	20/ to 30/	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	75	1,559	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	20/ to 21/	20/ to 30/	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	520	14 -(a)	16/ to 19/	15/ to 31/6	

(a) Average.

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1919.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries, e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Winson Green - - -	34,776	243	1,022	—	—	6	9 ⁵ / ₈	1/1 ⁷ / ₈	4	6 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	2	8 ¹ / ₄
Rubery Hill* - - -	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton - - - - -	50,382	304	3,019	94	30	16	7 ¹ / ₄	1/2 ³ / ₄	4	10	1 ¹ / ₂	3	— ¹ / ₄
Bristol* - - - - -	—	191	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - - - -	13,422	—	718	—	—	8	— ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₂	7	3	—	3	9 ⁷ / ₈
Cardiff* - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon - - - - -	33,163	83	2,302	—	—	4	4 ¹ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	5	11 ¹ / ₂	— ¹ / ₂	3	3
Derby - - - - -	18,453	121	833	47	1,060	4	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁵ / ₈	4	5 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁵ / ₈	1	10 ¹ / ₈
Exeter - - - - -	17,175	1,115	2,295	—	97	4	3 ¹ / ₄	10 ³ / ₈	4	11	1/3 ¹ / ₂	3	2 ¹ / ₂
Gateshead* - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull - - - - -	27,581	220	2,034	98	187	2	8 ³ / ₄	1/5 ³ / ₄	5	2	—	2	5 ³ / ₈
Ipswich - - - - -	15,522	485	933	186	3	6	11 ⁵ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₄	4	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₄	2	3 ⁷ / ₈
Leicester - - - - -	41,101	1,422	1,580	27	105	5	10 ¹ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₄	3	8 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₂	1	7 ³ / ₄
London (City of)† - - -	35,781	336	4,229	1,250	360	5	2 ¹ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	6	9	2 ⁵ / ₈	3	8 ³ / ₈
Middlesbrough - - - - -	21,623	40	1,312	—	—	4	4 ¹ / ₂	6 ⁵ / ₈	4	7 ³ / ₈	— ³ / ₈	2	— ³ / ₄
Newcastle-upon-Tyne* - -	—	206	—	635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport - - - - -	18,599	—	2,609	—	1	6	— ³ / ₄	1/— ¹ / ₄	5	5	—	3	7
Norwich - - - - -	24,008	180	1,589	583	50	6	3 ¹ / ₈	1/1 ¹ / ₂	5	— ⁵ / ₈	1 ⁵ / ₈	2	— ¹ / ₂
Nottingham - - - - -	39,721	768	1,330	—	187	5	3 ³ / ₈	1/— ³ / ₄	4	4 ³ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄	2	8 ¹ / ₂
Plymouth - - - - -	23,328	467	667	—	—	2	8 ¹ / ₂	1/— ¹ / ₈	4	11 ⁵ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₄	2	2 ³ / ₄
Portsmouth* - - - - -	—	725	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland - - - - -	22,085	175	1,331	—	—	4	6 ¹ / ₈	1/5 ³ / ₈	5	4 ¹ / ₈	1 ³ / ₄	2	2 ¹ / ₄
West Ham - - - - -	51,509	73	3,519	—	—	5	8 ¹ / ₄	8 ⁷ / ₈	6	7 ⁷ / ₈	— ¹ / ₄	2	11
York - - - - -	23,847	—	1,253	—	18	3	2 ⁵ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	5	5 ⁵ / ₈	—	3	— ⁷ / ₈
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	512,076	7,722	32,575	3,095	2,098								
GRAND TOTALS - £	4,109,688	66,344	231,243	22,021	5,129								

Total cost of land purchased, 5,185*l*.
Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account
and on Building and Repairs Account below), 88,365*l*.
Total expenditure:—
On Maintenance Account - - - - - £ 4,176,032
On Building and Repairs Account - - - - - 253,264
On Land purchased - - - - - 5,185
For Land rented - - - - - 5,129

Total - - - - - £4,439,610

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1919.

Daily Average
Number of
Patients
resident during
Year ended
March 31st,
1919.

<p>Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.</p>	<p>Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).</p>	<p>Private Patients (not including "Service" and Criminal Patients).</p>
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Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	resident during Year ended March 31st, 1919.		Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including "Service" and Criminal Patients).
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private (including "Service" and Criminal Patients).	Pauper.			
d. 3	d. -1/4	d. 11 1/4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. - 10 3/8	d. 3 3/8	s. d. 18 5 3/8	119	598	s. d. 17 2 1/2(a)	s. d. 17 2 1/2(a)	s. d. 17/6 to 42/
2 3/8	-1/4	1/- 1/8	2 4 3/8	- 10 1/4	1/1 1/2	19 1 5/8	68	890	19 6(a)	19 6(a)	20/6 to 42/6
3	—	4 1/4	1 10	1 5 1/8	6 1/8	22 11 3/4	39	180	21 7(a)	21/ and 23/4	21/ to 84/
4	—	5	1 7 1/2	2 - 1/2	1 3/4	18 7 1/4	113	567	17 2 1/2(a)	17 2 1/2(a)	15/9 to 73/6
3 1/8	-1/8	2 3/4	2 - 1/4	1 1 7/8	9 1/8	14 2 3/8	46	438	14 2(a)	17 8(a)	17/6 to 31/6
1 7/8	-1/8	6 1/8	4 3 1/4	1 10 1/2	2/8 1/2	18 8	74	256	17 6(a)	15/6 to 21/	20/ to 40/
2	—	7 1/8	3 5 3/4	- 11 1/2	1/7 5/8	15 4 5/8	47	587	16 3(a)	16 3(a)	12/6 to 63/
1 1/4	-1/8	1 3/8	1 7 1/4	1 - 1/4	2 1/8	17 10 3/4	51	284	19 -(a)	16/6 and 17/	17/6 to 35/
2 1/4	—	6 3/8	1 4 1/2	1 6 3/4	8 1/2	15 7 1/8	32	968	15 -1/4(a)	14/ to 21/7	17/6 to 52/6
3 3/8	-1/8	1 3/4	4 6 5/8	1 10 5/8	5/- 1/2	18 3 1/2	299	295	16 -1/2(a)	16 -1/2(a)	21/ to 63/
2 7/8	—	6 3/8	3 3 3/4	1 2 7/8	7	16 4 1/2	21	469	16 9 1/4	16 6 1/2(a)	16/4 to 35/
1 3/4	—	6	1 8 1/2	1 4 1/2	- 3/4	19 9	21	343	18 11 1/2(a)	18 11 1/2(a)	21/ to 42/
2 3/8	—	8 3/4	- 11 3/8	1 - 7/8	3 3/8	17 3 3/8	55	473	16 9 1/4(a)	21 4 1/4(a)	22 9
- 3/4	-1/8	6 1/2	1 - 7/8	- 5 1/8	3 1/2	15 7	77	890	16 4	16 4	21 -
- 7/8	—	5 5/8	5 1 7/8	1 - 1/2	1/-	17 - 7/8	35	470	15 9	15 9	22/6 to 35/
2 7/8	-1/8	6	2 1 1/4	1 7 5/8	1/6 3/4	16 6 3/4	41	429	16 7 1/2(a)	17 6	20/ to 27/6
1	-1/8	9 3/4	1 10 5/8	1 10 1/4	1/- 1/4	19 7 3/4	24	932	18 6(a)	21 -	21 -
1 1/2	—	1 5/8	10 6 7/8	1 6	8/10	15 10 1/2	21	350	15 2(a)	15/2(a) to 17/6	14/ to 35/

† Cost of land purchased 135%.

(a) **Average.**

TABLE VIII.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1919.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1920.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1920.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.																
London : Colney Hatch	11	20	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Hanwell	15	18	2	11	—	7	—	—	24	29	1	4	—	1	—	—
Lancs : Prestwich	10	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
„ Lancaster	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
London : Claybury	7	39	6	12	1	1	—	—	30	30	4	4	—	—	—	—
„ Bexley	44	38	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Banstead	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	2	3	—	—	—	—
„ Long Grove	14	38	6	1	1	—	—	—	24	63	—	—	—	1	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	11	18	3	9	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	—	—	—	1	—
Lancs : Rainhill	90	56	18	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London : Cane Hill	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	5	3	—	—	—
Lancs : Whittingham	6	12	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Menston	1	22	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex : Severalls	13	19	3	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	21	33	3	—	—	5	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	5	1	—	—	—	—
Kent : Barming Heath	2	7	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex : Brentwood	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester : Upton	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	4	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex : Wandsworth	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Surrey : Brookwood	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chester : Parkside	58	54	10	23	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East	8	11	2	10	—	—	—	—	12	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hants	35	44	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	1	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon	—	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	2	4	5	2	1	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	27	7	4	13	—	3	—	—	3	9	—	3	—	—	—	—
Kent : Chartham	9	14	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffs : Cheddleton	26	15	7	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surrey : Netherne	2	10	2	5	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	5	1	—	—	—
Wilts	2	10	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (34 Asylums)	427	519	114	150	15	27	4	—	199	300	30	36	4	7	1	—
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.																
Leicester Borough	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	4	—	—	—	—
Dorset	17	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham City	9	9	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denbigh	1	17	1	5	1	1	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Ham	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beds, Herts and Hunts	—	17	2	11	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	8	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln : Bracebridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	9	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VIII.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1919—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1920.		Staff.		Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1920.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Brighton - - - -	5	13	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs: Burntwood - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	90	1	-	3	3	1	8
Worcester: Powick - -	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, N.R. - - - -	12	1	9	4	-	3	-	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	2	4	-	-	-	-
Staffs: Stafford - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester: Barnsley Hall -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	1	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset: Wells - - -	4	11	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	15	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset: Cotford - - -	-	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham: Winson Green	2	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
Derby County - - - -	5	20	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland -	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	4	7	1	3	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	1	-	2	-	-
London, City of - - -	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	16	22	7	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (34 Asylums) -	129	191	48	62	2	7	-	-	143	237	12	26	4	8	1	8
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Sunderland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs: Kesteven - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Borough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York City - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wight, Isle of - - - -	10	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Scalebor Park	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (12 Asylums) -	10	10	5	5	1	-	-	-	5	28	1	1	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	566	720	167	217	18	34	4	-	347	565	43	63	8	15	2	8

APPENDIX C.

ALTERATIONS in, and ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to, COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1919, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,500*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	Alteration in dairy - - - - -	5	0	0
Cumberland and Westmorland.	Purchase of 15 acres of land - - -	900	0	0
Durham - - - -	Enlargement of Clerk of Work's office and stores.	60	0	0
Essex and Colchester :				
Severalls - - -	Purchase of house for occupation by Store-keeper.	520	0	0
	Purchase of five cottages for occupation by married members of the staff.	925	0	0
Gloucester :				
Barnwood - - -	Alterations to w.c.'s - - - - -	89	5	0
Wotton - - - -	Bathroom for female staff - - - -	30	0	0
Hants :				
Park Prewett - -	Purchase of 29 acres of land - - - -	450	0	0
Hereford - - -	Tractor house and wagon shed ; also cycle sheds for male and female staff.	450	0	0
London :				
Bexley - - - -	Shed for housing ladders - - - - -	30	0	0
Claybury - - -	Alterations to provide operating room and clinical laboratory.	120	0	0
	Provision of "Summer" doors to sanitary annexes of Infirmary wards.	108	0	0
Colney Hatch - -	Provision of Cinema box for Recreation Hall.	60	0	0
Hanwell - - - -	Shelter for No. 26 F. ward - - - - -	35	0	0
	Alterations to shed, &c. - - - - -	129	0	0
	Alterations to Medical Superintendent's house.	108	0	0
Notts County - -	Purchase of 11a. 2r. 4p. of land - - -	825	0	0
Somerset and Bath :				
Cotford - - - -	Bedrooms for five nurses - - - - -	250	0	0
Wells - - - - -	Purchase of 10a. 2r. 16p. of land - -	1,250	0	0
Birmingham :				
Rubery Hill - -	Purchase of 2a. 3r. of land - - - - -	300	0	0
Cardiff - - - -	Sanitary accommodation for nurses - -	340	0	0
Exeter - - - - -	Conversion of Dormitory F. 6 into cubicles for nurses.	110	0	0

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales* with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, and Clerks to Committees of Visitors; Licensees, Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses; and List of all Mental Defective Institutions in *England* and *Wales*. (Corrected to 7th June, 1920.)

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEES OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	Arlesey, Beds. - Moulsford, Wallingford -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. W. W. Read, M.D. (Brux.)	F. N. Butler, St. Neots. J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - Bucks - Cambs., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - Stone, Aylesbury - Fulbourn, Cambridge -	R. Pugh, M.D. - Hugh Kerr, M.D. - M. A. Archdale, M.B.	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum. W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury. T. M. Francis, 10, Peas Hill, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port (part) C.B., and Wallasey C.B.	Carmarthen - Upton, Chester - Parkside, Macclesfield - Bodmin - Carlisle -	John Richards, M.B. G. H. Grills, M.D. - H. D. Cormac, M.B. F. Dudley, L.R.C.P. I. W. F. Farquharson, M.D. -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen. H. Potts, County Offices, Northgate Street, Chester. G. W. Wain, 43, Church Side, Macclesfield. M. F. Edyvean, Mount Folly, Bodmin. C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Cornwall - Cumberland, Westmorland, and Car- lisle C.B.	Denbigh - Mickleover, Derby -	F. G. Jones, M.D. - M. L. Rowan, M.D. -	W. Barker, The Asylum. N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - Dorset - Durham C. and Darlington C.B. Essex and Colchester B. - " " Merthyr Tydfil C.B. Glamorgan and Gloucester C.B. -	Exminster - Dorchester - Winterton, Ferry Hill - Brentwood - Severalls, Mile End, Colchester - Bridgend - Gloucester -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - G. E. Peachell, M.R.C.S. - H. G. Cribb, L.R.C.P. - G. Evans, M.B. - R. C. Turnbull, M.D. - D. Finlay, M.D. - J. Marnan, M.B. -	B. S. Miller, The Castle, Exeter. H. Till, 56, High West Street, Dorchester. A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham. H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford. Ditto ditto. W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff. E. B. Key, The Asylum.

Hants	-	-	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	J. G. Smith, M.D.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace,
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	H. J. Bracher, 33, Earl Street, Maidstone.
"	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	Lt.-Col. M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., F.R.C.S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Lancs.	-	T. P. Cowen, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	R. M. Clark, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, C.B.E., M.D.	-	W. B. Forshaw, Suez Street, Warrington.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.).	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Page, Bank Street, Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, O.B.E., London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.
"	-	-	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-	Lt.-Col. S. C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.I.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.	-	Guy F. Barham, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.11	-	S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.7	-	A. W. Daniel, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, C.B.E., M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	E. S. Littelljohn, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	-	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.17	-	Reginald Worth, O.B.E., M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Clarence Street, Staines.
"	-	-	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, C.B.E., M.B.	-	E. S. W. Hart, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.
Monmouth	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	N. R. Phillips, M.D.	-	R. W. Powell, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	Lt.-Col. D. G. Thomson, C.B.E., M.D.	-	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, C.B.E., M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	G. R. East, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, O.B.E.; M.R.C.S.	-	J. Rose, 10, New Road, Oxford.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEES OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton, Shrewsbury - - -	W. S. Hughes, M.B. -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - -	Wells - - -	J. E. P. Shera, M.D. (Brux.) -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " - - -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B.	Stafford - - -	B. H. Shaw, M.D. -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.
" " - - -	Burntwood, Lichfield - - -	J. B. Spence, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
" " - - -	Cheddleton, Leek - - -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - - -	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. - - -	Brookwood, Woking - - -	James A. Lowry, M.D. -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey - - -	Netherne, Coulsdon, Surrey - - -	P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. -	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) - - -	Hellingly, Eastbourne - - -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) - - -	Chichester - - -	Harold A. Kidd, C.B.E., M.R.C.S. -	E. H. Blaker, 9, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick - - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. -	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - - -	Whitecroft, Newport, I. of W. -	W. J. A. Erskine, M.D. -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	S. J. Cole, M.D. -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - - -	H. F. Fenton, M.B. Ed. -	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. - - -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halli- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storches Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. - - -	Menston, Leeds - - - Wadsley, Sheffield - - - Wakefield - - - Storches Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield. *Scalebor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	S. Edgerley, M.D. - W. J. N. Vincent, C.B.E., M.B. - J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. - T. Stewart Adair, M.D. - J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	H. Topham, Asylums' Board Office, Wakefield. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding - - -	Beverley - - -	E. S. Simpson, M.D., M.C. -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	T. C. Graves, M.B.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	J. V. Blachford, C.B.E., M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	Lt.-Col. E. Goodall, C.B.E., M.D.	-	C. G. Brown, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	G. N. Bartlett, M.B.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	Stannington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Lt.-Col. J. V. G. Tighe, M.B.	-	W. Swinburne, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Hull	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	John Merson, M.D.	-	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	W. M. Ogilvie, M.B.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	R. H. Steen, M.D.	-	C. Fitch, 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C.2.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. D. MacPhail, O.B.E., M.D.	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	W. Starkey, M.B.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	H. Devine, M.D.	-	G. H. Etherton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. Craven, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	J. C. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	G. E. Hilleary, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15.
York	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	P. J. Spalding, Guildhall, York.

* For private patients only.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	J. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D. Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	A. A. D. Townsend, M.D.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	D. Hunter, M.B.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	A. W. Neill, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.1.	J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	G. R. Jeffrey, M.D.
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	Lt.-Col. G. F. Sheehan, R.A.M.C.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	Surgeon Commander E. T. Meagher, R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :		
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	W. C. Sullivan, M.D.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.		TO WHOM LICENSED.	
		M.	F.		Total.
(a) For both Sexes :					
Camberwell, S.E.5.	-	-	-	-	Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.B. C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S., Mrs. M. E. Tuke, and Mrs. S. R. M. Smith, M.D. H. E. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed. A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and B. Hart, M.D.
Chiswick, W.4.	-	-	-	-	
Clapton, Upper, E.5.	-	-	-	-	
Finsbury Park, N.4.	-	-	-	-	
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P., and Miss M. E. Black.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., J. F. Stilwell, and G. W. B. James, M.D.
Sion Hill, Brentford	-	-	-	-	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham. S.E.15.	-	-	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Roehampton, S.W.15.	-	-	-	-	S. G. Turner, Lieut. Col. D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	-	-	-	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S., and Miss A. McCloskey.
(b) Males only :					
South End, Catford, S.E.6.	-	-	-	-	C. Bullmore, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Ethel F. Bullmore, and Frederick Caunt.
Tooting Common, S.W.17.	-	-	-	-	J. N. Sergeant, M.B., Mrs. M. D. K. Margetts, Mrs. H. S. Sergeant, Miss M. F. Sergeant, and Miss L. Sharp.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
(c) Females only :					
Clapham Park, S.W.4. -	q.	-	-	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and Miss L. M. Thwaites.
Enfield -	-	-	-	8	Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Hayes, Uxbridge -	-	-	-	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., Miss M. G. Thomson and G. W. B. James, M.D.
" -	-	-	-	14	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P. Ed., and R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S.
Hendon, N.W. -	-	-	-	14	H. L. de Caux, L.S.A., and Miss S. Bridger.
Kensington, West, W.14. -	-	-	-	35	Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, Miss E. B. Brodie, and Mrs. M. A. H. Little.
Southall -	-	-	-	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D., and Mrs. L. Fearnley.
Streatham Hill, S.W.2. -	-	-	-	30	J. H. Earls, M.D., E. W. White, M.B., and Mrs. H. White.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele, Dr. Ralph Norman, Mrs. C. W. G. Norman, Miss B. C. Peele, Miss D. M. Peele, Miss E. Lawson, and Miss M. Blackador.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M.L. Bower, W. S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	Not more than 24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - -	W. W. Horton, M.D., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	H. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules, M.R.C.S.	-	8	8	F. A. Pearce. Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt, L.R.C.P., and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	25	40	65	G. H. Watson, Darlington	D. Drummond, M.D.
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., Mrs. L. M. Haynes, Miss M. G. E. Wilson, and H. G. L. Haynes, L.R.C.P.	-	25	25	H. Mortimer, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	{ J.R.Charles, M.A., M.D., and C. F. Coombs, M.D.
"	The Retreat, Fairford -	A. Dewar, M.D., and Mrs. E. S. King-Turner.	Not more than 25	35	50	Robert W. Ellett, Cirencester.	W. R. Cossham, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton -	J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. J. Wynter.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss E. M. Griffiths.	-	5	5	Ditto	{ S. L. O. Young, M.D., and H. Y. Mansfield, M.D.
Kent	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge	T. Joyce, M.D.
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	G. H. Adam, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. M. Adam.	18	21	39	Ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster	Oaklands, Walmersley, Bury.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss G. Jones.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, J. C. Wootton, L.R.C.P., Mrs. M. Wootton, and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	80	90	150	H Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P., C. J. Tisdall, and J. M. Moyes, M.B.	26	26	52	C. T. Barton, Clerk to Justices, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, and Miss V. F. D. Gill.	Not more than 10	40	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D.	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	D. G. Thomson, M.D.
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		

Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Lieut. Col. A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. J. Watson, J. W. W. Adamson, M.R.C.S., Mrs. A. P. Adamson, and Miss M. A. Williams. J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. F. E. G. McLintock, Miss A. Thomson. C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn. E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shrewsbury.	H. W. Gardner, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton		-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.		-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.		12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B., H. F. Fox, and R. A. Fox. N. Lavers, M.D., E. M. Wright, and Mary E. Martin.	44	62	106	{ C. F. Whittuck, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., J. R. Charles, M.A., M.D., E. W. Moore, M.B., G. S. Pope, L.R.C.P., and H. T. S. Aveline, M.D.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.		Not more than 6	40	44		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond. Edward Hollins, Mrs S. A. Michaux, and Claude Hollins.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B
"	Moat House, Tamworth		-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Sussex, East	Ticehurst House	C. F. McDowall, M.D., Major C. M. Hayes Newington, and C. Newington.	47	45	92	H. J. T. McIlveen, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Ward, Miss McNern, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	H. Baird, M.D., and Mrs. I. M. Baird	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
[Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset and Mrs. E. M. Somerset.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
q. Warwick	Glendossill, Henley-in-Arden,	W. Agar, M.R.C.S., and John J. Agar.	15	25	40	S. R. Field, Leamington	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Lady M.B.A. Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., J. K. Will, M.D., and J. P. Westrop, M.R.C.S.	-	-	600*	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D., and E. T. Fison, M.D.

* Not more than 400 to be of the Private class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*[*f.* Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. O. March, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and G. A. Jackson, M.B.	35	35	70	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. R. Benson, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mrs. E. Benson, Lt.-Col. C. Benson, D.S.O., and Miss K. Phipps.	14 to 16	14 to 16	30	Ditto ditto	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. A. K. MacBryan, John C. W. MacBryan, and Lt. R. R. MacBryan.	Not more than 13	43	43	Ditto ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. <i>f.</i>	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, J. C. Wootton, Mrs. Edith Mould, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
" [Rotherham Borough] <i>f.</i>	The Grange, Kimbworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	C. L. des Forges, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - <i>f.</i>	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	L. D. H. Baugh, M.B., Mrs. J. S. Baugh, M.B., and Miss E. Smith.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.

LIST of STATE and CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS, CERTIFIED HOUSES, and APPROVED HOMES under the MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913, with the Names of Managers or Owners, Clerks to Visitors, and the Number and Class of Patients.

(Corrected to 1st July, 1919.)

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Number and Class of Patients.
Nottingham -	Rampton, Retford -	The Board of Control, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	W. R. Thomas, M.D.	220 male and 80 female defectives of dangerous or violent propensities.
Surrey -	Farinfield, Charlwood, Horley.	do. - - -	S. E. Gill, M.D. -	95 female defectives of dangerous or violent propensities.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berkshire -	Cumnor Rise, Cumnor ; with ancillary premises, Red House, Cumnor Hill, Oxford.	The Oxford Branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch :—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading. Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	43 feeble-minded females, not more than 33 to be received at Cumnor Rise, not more than 10 to be received at Red House, and not more than 5 of whom are to be private patients. The age of admission is from 14 years. Epileptics and fallen women not taken. Poor Law cases received.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Cambridge - -	Littleton House School, Girton, Cambridge.	Committee of Management - - -	A. Tabrum, Clerk of the Peace, Cam- bridge.	9 male defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded. 5 cases to be over 16 years of age; 4 cases under 16 years of age to be of a degree of mental defect such as would permit of their being housed and instructed with the children for whom the School is primarily intended.
Cheshire - -	Ashton House (Seaside Laundry Home), Park- gate, Chester. Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge.*	Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Incorporated Lancs and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble- minded. Hon. Sec.:—J. S. Walker, 54, Kenwood Road, Stretford, Manchester.	R. Potts, Northgate Street, Chester. Do. do.	20 high-grade feeble-minded girls. Ad- mission over 14 years of age. Roman Catholics not received. 295 higher-grade defectives of either sex. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 115 boys and 85 girls.</i>
Cumberland - (Carlisle C.B.)	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	A. H. Collingwood, 15, Fisher Street, Carlisle.	65 feeble-minded Roman Catholic females, aged 16 years and over. Criminals and fallen women not ac- cepted. Poor Law cases received.
Derby - -	The Hopwell Hall Colony, near Derby.* Whittington Hall (Mid- land Counties Institu- tion), Chesterfield.†	The Committee of the Nottingham and Notts Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Kipping, 40, Magdala Road, Nottingham. The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	J. B. Boycott, Chapel- en-le-Frith. Do. do.	16 male feeble-minded cases over the age of 7 years. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 38 cases.</i> 400 female patients.

Devon (Exeter C.B.)	The Devon and Exeter Home of the Good Shepherd, Holloway Street, Exeter. Stoke Lyne, Withycombe, Exmouth.	Committee of Management	- - -	J. I. Pengelly, The Court House, Exeter.	40 female feeble-minded patients.
	Western Counties Institution, Starcross, near Exeter.* Monkton Hall Home for Lads, Monkton, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	County Council of Devon	- - -	J. A. Pearce, Exeter	25 male defectives: 16 years of age and under. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 230 males and 106 females. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 83 boys or girls.</i> 48 male feeble-minded cases. Age on admission, 16 to 20 years.
Durham	St. Catherine's Home, Allergate, Durham.	Committee of Management	- - -	Do. do.	6 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles to be under the age of 16 years at time of admission. 6 male patients. Imbeciles and feeble-minded up to the age of 16 years. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 61 boys.</i> 50 male patients, not less than 16 years of age. Reserved for London cases only.
Essex	Bigod's Hall, near Dunmow, Essex.*† Brunswick House, Mistley. The Co-operative Sanatorium (New Lodge, Leon House, The Homestead and St. Keverne), Billericay. Etlea House, Church Road, Leyton, E.10.	The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, O.B.E., Fitzalan House, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. The Co-operative Sanatoria, Ltd. - - - Sec.:—E. L. Coppin, New Lodge, Billericay, S.O. Thos. William Hunter, Walter McDonnell Kelly, and Daniel Carroll.	- - -	Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.	56 male patients, excepting those who are dangerous to themselves or others, runaways, or who require physical restraint and are unsuitable for care on the "open-door" system. 122 feeble-minded females, from 16 years of age and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Essex—cont.	Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester,*with <i>ancillary premises</i> , Lexden House, Colchester, East Hill House School, Colchester, and Hillsleigh, 10, East Hill, Colchester.	Board of Directors - - - - -	C. W. Denton, 8, East Stockwell Street, Colchester.	512 male and female patients. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 32 boys or girls.</i> Lexden House—60 female patients, of whom not more than 10 shall be high-grade cases over 16 and not exceeding 24 years of age, the remainder to be educable and of school age. East Hill House—60 male defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles not over 16 years of age. Hillsleigh—40 females. 42 female patients, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
Gloucester - - -	Walsham How Home, 1, Forest Rise, Walhamstow. Brentry Certified Institution, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. St. Mary's Home, Painswick, near Stroud.	The Church Army. Secretary:—Miss Pierce, 57, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.1. Board of Management - - - - - Hon. Sec.:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Westminster, S.W.1. Samuel Gilbert Jones and Miss Harriett Catherine Wemyss.	H. Mortimer, Witham C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol. C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	230 defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act, being males over the age of 18 years. 29 female feeble-minded cases. Age on admission 14 to 25 years, and of the Church of England. Cases over the age of 25 to be received only with the previous consent of the Board. Patients. Males and Females. Stoke Park - - - - - 750 Royal Victoria Home - - - 42 Clevedon Hall - - - - - 108
	Stoke Park, Bristol, with <i>ancillary premises</i> : Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol Cleve-	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	Do. do.	

					Males.
don Hall, Clevedon, Somerset, Beech House and Heath House, and Hanham Hall, Hanham, and Leigh Court, Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol.†	(Bristol C.B.) -	Chasefield Laundry Home, 874, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol.	The Sub-Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission (for the management of Chasefield). Hon. Secs.:—Miss Alice Mary Lavington and Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Stobery Lodge, 18, Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol.	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	Beech House - - - 90 Heath House - - - 88 Hanham Hall - - - 240 Leigh Court - - - Females. 260 Total not to exceed - 1,578 Males - - - 768 Females - - - 960 Class :—Defectives of all classes within the meaning of the Act.
Hampshire - -	-	St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants, <i>with ancillary premises</i>	Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, Berks.	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	38 female feeble-minded defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Herts - -	-	The Home of the Holy Rood, Worthing, <i>and</i> St. Bridget's House, Spelthorne St. Mary, Bedford, Feltham.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.: T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.	S. Thornely, 51, East Street, Horsham. E. S. W. Hart, Guildhall Westminster, S.W.1. Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	64 defectives of the female sex and over the age of 16 years, who might have had illegitimate children. Poor Law cases received. Not more than 45 at St. Mary's Home, Alton. Not more than 12 at the Home of the Holy Rood. Not more than 7 at St. Bridget's House. 40 males suitable to be housed and instructed with children, for whom the school is primarily intended.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate C. B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Herts—cont.	St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Sir Charles Cuffe, K.C.B. Sec. :—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.1.	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	School—3 males and 3 females. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 14 boys and 42 girls.</i> Colony—80 adult females. Idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases of the Roman Catholic religion. 22 defectives. All classes. 10 adult females and 12 of an age and degree of mental defect such as would permit of their being housed and instructed with children, for whom the School is primarily intended. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 70 boys and 56 girls.</i>
Kent - - -	Kingsmead Schools, Ware Road, Hetford.*	Managers appointed by the Herts County Council.	Do. do.	60 males, 68 females.
Lancashire - -	Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent. Adcote (Laundry and Training Home), Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.	National Association for the Feeble-minded, 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1. The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec. :—Mrs. H. Pilkington, Wheat-hill, Huyton, near Liverpool.	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge. G. W. Swift, 5, Clay-ton Square, Liverpool.	19 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission over 14 years. Roman Catholics not received.
(Liverpool C.B.)	Allerton Priory R.C. Special (M.D.) School, Woolton, Liverpool.*†	Board of Management Hon. Sec. :—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	C. T. Barton, Clerk to Justices, Liverpool.	5 males and 10 females. Feeble-minded cases under the age of 16 years, and such as can be conveniently and properly trained with the other children in the Institution; with the previous consent of the Board, cases over the age of 16 may be received. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 24 boys and 82 girls.</i>

<p>(Liverpool C.B.)</p>	<p>Brockhall, Langho, near Blackburn.</p> <p>Dovecot (Horticultural School), Knotty Ash, Liverpool.*†</p>	<p>Lancashire Asylums Board : Sir Harcourt E. Clare, Clerk.</p> <p>The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls.</p> <p>Hon. Sec. :—Mrs Odgers, 17, Sunny Side, Princes Park, Liverpool.</p>	<p>L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.</p> <p>G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.</p>	<p>308 female imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.</p> <p>18 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission from 10 to 12 years.</p> <p>Roman Catholics not received.</p> <p><i>Certified by Board of Education for 36 girls.</i></p>
	<p>Gillibrand Hall, Chorley</p>	<p>Committee of Management - - -</p>	<p>L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.</p>	<p>40 female feeble-minded cases. Principally adults with a limited number of children under 16.</p>
	<p>The Home, 4, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.</p>	<p>Do. do. - - -</p>	<p>C. T. Barton, Clerk to Justices, Liverpool.</p>	<p>15 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over the age of 16 years.</p>
<p>Do.</p>	<p>The Liverpool Female Penitentiary, 67, Faulkner Street, Liverpool.</p>	<p>Do. do. - - -</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>52 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over 16 years of age.</p>
	<p>The Liverpool Magdalen Home, 8, Mt. Vernon Green, Liverpool.</p>	<p>Do. do. - - -</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>5 female patients. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over 18 years of age.</p>
	<p>Pontville R.C. Special School, Aughton, Ormskirk.*†</p>	<p>Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, Rev. James Boniface McKinley, Miss Mary Sylvester Halpin, Miss Kathleen Kilmartin, Miss Mary Murphy, and Ralph Leigh Collison.</p> <p>Hon. Sec. :—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.</p> <p>Central Committee of Management - - -</p>	<p>G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.</p>	<p>10 male patients: Roman Catholic feeble-minded children between the ages of 5 and 16 years.</p> <p><i>Certified by Board of Education for 98 boys and 15 girls.</i></p>
<p>Leicester - - - (Leicester C.B.)</p>	<p>Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.</p>	<p>Central Committee of Management - - -</p>	<p>J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.</p>	<p>461 males and 289 females.</p>
	<p>Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester.</p>	<p>The County Borough Council of Leicester, Clerk of the M.D. Committee, Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester.</p>	<p>T. H. Wright, London Road, Leicester.</p>	<p>32 female feeble-minded cases.</p>

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† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
London - -	39, Downs Road, Clapton, E.5. <i>with ancillary premises.</i>	The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Hon. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, E.5.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, F.C.I.	25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 8 years and upwards, all of childish attainments and habits; must be Protestants. Not more than two to be private patients.
	41, Downs Road, Clapton, E.5.	Do. do. - - -	Do.	25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants.
	46-48, Pembury Road, Clapton, E.5.	Do. do. - - -	Do.	30 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants. Not more than two to be private patients.
	The Helping Hand Home, 16, Cathcart Hill, Highgate, N.19.	Committee of the Association for Helping Mentally Deficient Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Geoffrey Russell, 20, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Do.	30 female feeble-minded cases, preferably from the age of 16 years.
	London Lock Hospital, 282, Harrow Road, W.9.	Committee of Management - - -	Do.	5 female feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
	South Side Home, Streatham Common, S.W. 16.	The London Asylums and M.D. Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, O.B.E. Fitzalan House, 13. Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Do.	80 females. Imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. Higher-grade cases, chiefly above 16 years of age, but including some younger children and physically defective cases, to be accommodated on the ground floor. Reserved for London cases only.
	Springfield Lodge, Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.	Miss Adelaide Cox, Commissioner for Women's Social Work of the Salvation 280, Mare Street, Hackney, E.8.	Do.	28 female feeble-minded cases, aged 18 to 40 years.

Middlesex	Bramley House, Clay Hill, Enfield.	Middlesex Mental Deficiency Committee - Clerk :—H. Scott Freeman, Staines.	E. S. W. Hart, Guildhall, Westminster. S.W.1.	45 female feeble-minded cases, aged 16 years and upwards.
	Crathorne, Oak Lane, East Finchley, N.2.	The Committee of the Finchley Home for Feeble-minded Mothers and their Children. Hon. Sec. :—Mrs. Moss-Blundell, 7, North Grove, Highgate, London, N.	Do. do.	32 mothers and their children who are feeble-minded or moral imbeciles. The number of mothers never to exceed 20, and no child to be retained beyond the age of 7 years. Poor Law cases received.
	Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Miss Mary M. Sutcliffe, and Thomas W. Hunter, Esq.	Do. do.	10 females. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles of the Roman Catholic religion. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 62 girls.</i>
St. Bridget's House, Spelthorne St. Mary, Bedford, Feltham.		<i>See under</i> County of Hampshire—St. Mary's Home, Alton.		
Somerset - (Bath C.B.)	The House of Help for Women and Girls, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	Board of Management - - - - - Sec. :—Miss Twiss, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	E. N. Fuller, LL.B., Bath.	66 female feeble-minded defectives.
Do.	Rock Hall House (Magdalen Hospital School), Combe Down, Bath. Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises. Yatton Hall, Yatton, near Bristol.	Municipal Charity Trustees of the City of Bath. <i>See under</i> County of Gloucester.	Do. do.	38 children of both sexes.
		Somerset Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective. Sec. :—C. E. Newman, 68, Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	35 mental defectives, of both sexes, of whom not more than 4 may be high-grade girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and the remainder low-grade cases—children under 16 years of age, except with the consent of the Board, and provided each child is in all respects suitable to be living in a house where the sexes are associated.

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CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Somerset— <i>conu.</i> -	The Friars, Fryern Lawn, Bridgwater.	Miss A. E. Best - - - -	C. E. Hagon, Bridgwater.	17 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
Suffolk -	St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury.	Miss Mary Jane Halpin, Rev. Augustine Peacock, Major Frederick Goat, Miss Mary Sebastian Murray.	T. M. Braithwaite, Sudbury.	15 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, from 16 to 20 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.
Surrey -	Handford Home, Ranelagh Road, Ipswich.	Committee of Management - - - -	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.	20 females. High-grade feeble-minded cases—age on admission 8 to 18 years.
Sussex, West -	The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, Redhill.	Board of Management - - - -	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston - on - Thames.	About 600 patients of both sexes.
Warwick -	The Home of the Holy Rood, Worthing.	<i>See under County of Hampshire—St. Mary's Home, Alton.</i>	S. R. Field, Leamington.	150 patients of both sexes.
(Birmingham C.B.)	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham.	General and Managing Committee - - - -	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	40 female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
	The Agatha Stacey Home, Rednal, near Birmingham.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 1). Financial Sec.:—Miss C. P. Fleetwood, Depôt, 158, Broad Street, Birmingham.	S. R. Field, Leamington.	24 high-grade female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.

Worcester	Besford Court Home, near Defford.*†	Committee of Management	J. L. Wood, Guild- hall, Worcester.	7 male and 5 female defectives; cases of an age and of a degree of mental defect such as would permit of their being housed and instructed with the children for which the school is primarily intended; and 25 additional defectives over 16 years and under 21 years of age, of whom not more than 19 are to be females.
Yorks, W.R. (Leeds C.B.)	Farfield Girls' Training Home, Theaker Lane, Armley.	Leeds Mental Defective Committee - Correspondent :—S. Wormald, Executive Officer. Offices :—38, Park Square, Leeds. Do.	W. Thornton, Town Hall, Leeds.	<i>Certified by Board of Education for 73 boys and 46 girls.</i> 47 female defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded (high-grade mentally defective young women who are train-able).
Do.	Meanwood Park Colony, Meanwood, Leeds.		Do. do.	45 male and 52 female defectives. Idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded 35 male cases to be not more than 14 years of age and 10 to be cases over 15 years of age and of the employable class.
	Mid-Yorks Certified In- stitution, Whixley, Yorks.	Mid - Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. Clerk :—Sir Robert Fox, Town Clerk's Office, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds.	W. H. Coles, Wake- field.	140 patients; not more than 90 males and not more than 70 females. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	Wales Court, Wales, Kiveton, Sheffield. Westwood, Clayton Heights, Clayton, near Bradford.	Sheffield Mental Deficiency Committee	Do do.	35 males. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
(Bradford C.B.)	Ashfield, 269, Thornton Road, Thornton, near Bradford.	The County Borough Council of Bradford - Clerk :—F. Stevens, Town Hall, Bradford. Do. do.	Do. do. T. Gill. Bradford	34 females. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 36 male patients, able-bodied, over the age of 7 years.

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INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Anglesey -	The Poor Law Institution, Valley, Anglesey.	The Guardians: Holyhead Union -	Clerk of the Peace, Ruthin.	10 adult female defectives.(a)
Bedford -	The Poor Law Institution, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.	Do. Bedford Union -	Mark Whyley, Clerk of the Peace, Bedford.	12 adult female defectives.(a)
Berks -	The Poor Law Institution, Abingdon, Berks.	Do. Abingdon Union -	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading.	6 adult female defectives.(a)
	Bradfield Poor Law Institution, Bradfield, near Reading.	Do. Bradfield Union -	Do. do.	8 female adult defectives. Feeble-minded cases.
Brecknock -	The Brecknock Poor Law Institution, Brecon, South Wales.	Do. Brecknock Union -	H. F. W. Harries, County Hall, Brecon.	6 adult female defectives.(a)
Bucks -	The Poor Law Institution, Winslow.	Do. Winslow Union -	W. N. Midgley, High Street, Winslow.	20 males and 20 females. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
	The Poor Law Institution, Newport Pagnell.	Do. Newport Pagnell Union -	Do. Do.	20 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
Cambridge -	Cambridge Poor Law Institution, 81A, Mill Road, Cambridge.	Do. Cambridge Union -	G. S. Todd, Guildhall Chambers, Cambridge.	4 male and 10 female adult defectives. Suitable for treatment in a common ward.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Caxton.	Do. Caxton and Arrington Union.	Do. do.	8 adult female defectives, idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded.
	The Poor Law Institution, Chesterton.	Do. Chesterton Union -	Do. do.	2 male and 4 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Newmarket.	Do. Newmarket Union -	Do. do.	6 adult defectives.(a)
Carnarvon -	The Poor Law Institution, Bodvan, Carnarvon.	Do. Carnarvon Union -	The Clerk of the Peace, Carnarvon.	15 males and 15 females under the age of 16 years.(a)

Cheshire (Birkenhead C.B.)	-	Birkenhead Union Sana- torium, Tranmere, Bir- kenhead.	Do.	Birkenhead Union -	-	Edmund Spencer, Justices' Clerk's Office, Birkenhead.	24 adult defectives.(a)
Cornwall	-	Tarvin House, Boughton Heath, Chester.	Do.	Tarvin Union -	-	R. Potts, Northgate Street, Chester.	15 male and 40 female adult defectives.(a)
	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, Bodmin.	The Guardians:	Bodmin Union	-	C.L. Cowlard, Clerk of the Peace, Bod- min.	5 male and 20 female defectives.(a)
Derby - (Derby C.B.)	-	The Guardians' Institu- tion, Uttoxeter Road, Derby.	Do.	Derby Union -	-	W. H. Whiston, Derby.	20 adult female defectives.(a)
Devon (Exeter C.B.)	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, Chesterfield.	Do.	Chesterfield Union -	-	J. B. Boycott, Chapel- en-le-Frith.	8 adult females.(a)
	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, Heavitree Road, Exeter.	Do.	Exeter Union	-	J. I. Pengelly, The Court House, Exeter.	12 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, 1, North Road, South Molton.	Do.	South Molton Union	-	J. A. Pearce, Exeter.	15 male and 18 female adult defectives.(a)
	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, St. Thomas, Exeter.	Do.	St. Thomas' Union -	-	J. I. Pengelly, The Court House, Exeter.	6 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Essex -	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, Saffron Walden.	Do.	Saffron Walden Union	-	C. S. D. Wade, Clerk of the Peace, Saff- ron Walden.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
(West Ham C.B.)	-	Tendring Poor Law In- stitution, Tendring, Weeley, R.S.O.	Do.	Tendring Union	-	H. Mortimer, Witham	46 adult defectives. Not more than 23 males and not more than 23 females.
	-	The Forest Gate Sick Home,* Forest Lane, West Ham.	Do.	West Ham Union	-	J. H. Jackson, Police Court, West Ham, E.15.	10 male and 30 female adult defectives and 10 male and 15 female defectives under the age of 16 years.(a)
	-					<i>Certified by Board of Education for 15 cases.</i>	
Flint -	-	The Poor Law Institu- tion, St. Asaph.	Do.	St. Asaph Union	-	H. A. Tilby, County Offices, Mold.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.
* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—continued.

COUNTY OR COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Glamorgan (Cardiff C.B.)	Cardiff Poor Law Institution, Cowbridge Road, Ely, near Cardiff.	The Guardians: Cardiff Union -	T. M. Franklen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.	30 male and 30 female adult defectives.(a)
Gloucester - (Bristol C.B.)	Bristol Poor Law Institution, Stapleton, Bristol. The Poor Law Institution, Cheltenham. The Poor Law Institution, Stow-on-the-Wold. The Poor Law Institution, Cirencester.	Do. Bristol Union - Do. Cheltenham Union Do. Stow-on-the-Wold Union Do. Cirencester Union -	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol. E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Do. do. R. W. Ellett, Cirencester.	15 male and 35 female adult defectives.(a) 4 adult female defectives.(a) 5 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a) 26 male and 26 female defectives.(a)
Hereford -	The Poor Law Institution, Ross.	Do. Ross Union -	J. R. Symonds, Shire Hall, Hereford.	15 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
Herts -	The Watford Poor Law Institution, 60, Vicarage Road, Watford.	Do. Watford Union -	Sir Chas E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	15 female defectives.(a)
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight Poor Law Institution, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	Do. Isle of Wight Union -	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	5 males and 5 females. Idiot, imbecile, or feeble-minded defectives between the ages of 16 and 60 years.
Kent - (Canterbury C.B.)	The Guardians' Institution, Canterbury. The Poor Law Institution, Eastry, Kent. The Poor Law Institution, Tenterden.	Do. Parish of Canterbury - Do. Eastry Union - Do. Tenterden Union -	T. A. Bowen Clerk to Justices, Canterbury. Charles E. Warner, Tonbridge. A. H. Latter, Tenterden.	2 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a) 20 male and 24 female adult defectives.(a) 55 female defectives, 35 not exceeding 21 years of age.(a)

Lancashire - (Blackburn C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, Haslingden Road, Blackburn. Fishpool Institution, Farnworth, near Bolton. The Poor Law Institution, Eaves Lane, Chorley.	Do.	Blackburn Union	-	M. Brothers, Gorse Road, Blackburn.	50 male and 45 female adult defectives.(a)
		Do.	Bolton Union	-	J. Crofton, 36, Brazennose Street, Manchester.	49 male and 54 female adult defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
		Do.	Chorley Union	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.	2 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a)
		Do.	Garstang Union	-	Do.	3 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
		Do.	Lancaster Union	-	J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	3 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
(Liverpool C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, Quernmore Road, Lancaster. Dingle Mount Home, Dingle Mount, Liverpool.	The Select Vestry :	Parish of Liverpool	-	C. T. Barton, Clerk to Justices, Liverpool.	30 adult female defectives.(a)
(Manchester C.B.)	The Crescent Road Institution, Crumpsall, Manchester. Whiston Institution, Warrington Road, Whiston, near Prescott. The Poor Law Institution, The Gill, Ulverston.	The Guardians :	Manchester Union	-	T. B. Wilby, City Police Courts, Manchester.	37 male and 37 female adult defectives.(a)
		Do.	Prescot Union	-	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	24 female adult defectives.(a)
		Do.	Ulverston Union	-	J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	25 adult female patients.(a)
(Liverpool C.B.)	Seafeld House, Seaforth, near Liverpool. West Derby Poor Law Institution, Rice Lane, Walton, Liverpool.	Do.	West Derby Union	-	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	80 males and 189 females.(a)
		Do.	do.	-	C. T. Barton, Clerk to Justices, Liverpool.	12 adult female defectives.(a)
Leicester -	The Poor Law Institution, Billesdon, nr. Leicester.	Do.	Billesdon Union	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.	8 male and 14 female adult defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Leicester— <i>cont.</i> -	North Evington Poor Law Infirmary, North Evington, Leicester. The Poor Law Institution, Loughborough.	The Guardians : Leicester Parish - Do. Loughborough Union -	W.J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester. Do. do.	20 male and 20 female adult defectives.(a) 16 female adult defectives.(a)
Lincoln - (Kesteven)	Grantham Poor Law Institution, Dysart Road, Grantham.	Do. Grantham Union -	R. M. White, Grant-ham.	2 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
(Lindsey)	The Gables, Hundleby, Lincs.	Do. Spilsby Union -	E. W. Scorer, Lincoln.	6 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Do. -	The Poor Law Institution, 181, Lea Road, Gainsborough.	Do. Gainsborough Union -	Do. -	12 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Do. -	The Poor Law Institution, Horncastle.	Do. Horncastle Union -	Do. -	12 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
Do. -	The Home, Caistor.	Do. Caistor Union -	Do. -	6 female adult defectives. (a)
(Kesteven)	Sleaford Poor Law Institution, East Road, Sleaford.	Do. Sleaford Union -	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.	1 male and 5 female adult defectives. (a)
Do. -	The Poor Law Institution, Stamford.	Do. Stamford Union -	Do. do.	6 adult female defectives. Feeble-minded cases.
London -	Kensington Poor Law Institution, 28, Marloes Road, W.8.	Do. Parish of St. Mary Abbott's	John Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.	60 females. Women and girls.(a) Of the type constantly "in and out," and those who have illegitimate children dependent on them, provided they are suitable for the accommodation available, without special limit of age.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board Certified Institution.	The Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, London, E.C.4.	Darentle : Chas. E. Warner, Tonbridge.		Juvenile trainable cases :— Darent Industrial Colony and Bridge Industrial Home, Witham.
		Bridge : H. Mortimer, Witham.		
		Leavesden : Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.		Unimprovable children and adults :— Leavesden and Caterham Asylums.
		Caterham : T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.		
		Fountain : Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.		Idiot children :— Fountain Temporary Asylum.
		The Guardians : Woolwich Union - - - Do. do.		25 male and 45 female adult defectives.(a)
Merioneth - - -	Woolwich Poor Law Institution, Plumstead, S.E 18.	Do.	Festiniog Union - - - D. Breese, Clerk of the Peace, Portmadoc.	10 male and 20 female adult defectives.(a)
Middlesex - - -	The Festiniog Poor Law Institution, Minffordd, Penrhyn and Ræth, Merioneth.	Do.	Edmonton Union - - - E. S. W. Hart, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	Enfield House—40 males, feeble minded boys and adult males.
	Enfield House, 19, Chase Side Crescent, Enfield, with ancillary premises Fortescue Villas, Gentleman's Row, Enfield.			Fortescue Villas—32 female defectives under the age of 16 years—idiots, imbeciles, and a limited number of feeble-minded cases.
	Warkworth House, Isleworth.	Do.	Brentford Union - - - Do. do.	38 males. Idiots and imbeciles (children).
Monmouth - - -	Cordygric Institution, Griffithstown.	Do.	Pontypool Union - - - H. S. Gustard, Clerk of the Peace, Newport (Mon.).	15 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
Montgomery - - -	The Poor Law Institution, Forden.	Do.	Forden Union - - - G. R. D. Harrison, Welshpool.	12 male and 16 female adult defectives.(a)
Norfolk - - - (Norwich C.B.)	Norwich Poor Law Institution, Bowthorpe Lodge, Norwich.	Do.	Norwich Union - - - W. R. Cooper, Town Close, Norwich.	6 adult male and 20 female defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Norfolk— <i>cont.</i>	The Poor Law Institution, Exton's Road, King's Lynn.	The Guardians : King's Lynn Union	J. W. Woolstencroft, Town Hall, King's Lynn.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
	Depwade Poor Law Institution, Pulham Market, near Harleston.	Do. Depwade Union	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.	12 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Heckingham.	Do. Loddon and Clavering Union.	Do. do.	6 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
	The New Infirmary, Wayland Poor Law Institution, Attleborough, Norfolk.	Do. Wayland Union	Do. do.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
Northampton	The Poor Law Institution, Kettering.	Do. Kettering Union	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.	16 male and 16 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Union Lane, Wellingborough.	Do. Wellingborough Union	Do. do.	10 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Thorpe Road, Peterborough.	Do. Peterborough Union	W. J. Deacon, Clerk of the Peace, Peterborough.	12 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Northumberland	Prudhoe Hall Colony and Burn House, Prudhoe-on-Tyne, Northumberland.*	The Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, Poor Law Offices, South Shields.	H. D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	305 defectives, of whom not more than 141 shall be males and not more than 164 shall be females. 89 females at Prudhoe Hall Buildings and 16 females at Burn House, and 80 males at New Blocks.
	<i>With Ancillary Premises:—</i> The Poor Law Institution, Haltwhistle, and	- - - - -	Do. do.	<i>Certified by Board of Education for 5 boys and 3 girls.</i> 23 male and 21 female adult defectives.(a)

Notts -	The Poor Law Institution, Auckland.	-	-	-	-	G. H. Watson, Darlington.	38 male and 44 female adult defectives.(a)
	Rothbury Poor Law Institution.	-	-	-	-	H. D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	16 adult female defectives.(a)
	The East Retford Poor Law Institution, 1, Levertön Road, East Retford.	Do.	East Retford Union	-	-	H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Mansfield.	Do.	Mansfield Union	-	-	Do.	6 male and 12 female adult defectives. Feeble-minded cases.
	The Poor Law Institution, Upton, Southwell.	Do.	Southwell Union	-	-	Do.	3 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Rutland -	The Poor Law Institution, Oakham.	Do.	Oakham Union	-	-	B. A. Adam, Clerk of the Peace, Oakham.	6 adult female defectives.(a)
Shropshire -	The Poor Law Institution, The Beeches, Iron Bridge, Salop.	Do.	Madeley Union	-	-	G. Potts, Broseley	10 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Whitchurch, Salop.	Do.	Whitchurch Union	-	-	Wm. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.	10 adult female defectives.(a)
Somerset -	Frome Road House Institution, Odd Down, Bath.	Do.	Bath Union	-	-	E. N. Fuller, Guildhall, Bath.	6 male adult defectives.(a)
Do. -	Imbecile Wards, Long Ashton Poor Law Institution, Flax Bourton, near Bristol.	Do.	Long Ashton Union	-	-	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	10 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Shepton Mallet.	Do.	Shepton Mallet Union	-	-	Do.	3 male and 16 female adult defectives.(a)

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INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Stafford - - (Burton-on-Trent C.B.)	Burton-on-Trent Poor Law Institution, 145, Belvedere Road, Burton-on-Trent.	The Guardians: Burton-on-Trent Union -	H. W. Goodger, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.	5 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
	Mental Wards, Dudley Poor Law Institution, Dudley.	Do. Dudley Union -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	50 male and 50 female adult defectives.(a)
	Great Barr Park, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	The Walsall and West Bromwich Unions Joint Committee.	Do. do.	80 male and 12 female adult defectives and 40 boys under the age of 16 years.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield.	The Guardians: Lichfield Union -	A. H. Barnes, Lichfield.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a)
(Stoke-on-Trent C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, London Road, Stoke-on-Trent.	Do. Stoke-on-Trent Union -	R. A. Llewellyn, Church Street, Stoke-on-Trent.	10 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
	Tamworth Poor Law Institution, Wigginton Road, Wigginton, Tamworth.	Do. Tamworth Union -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a)
(Walsall C.B.) -	Walsall Poor Law Institution, Pleck Road, Walsall.	Do. Walsall Union -	S. E. Loxton, Walsall.	12 female adult defectives.(a)
(West Bromwich C.B.)	West Bromwich Poor Law Institution, Hallam House, Hallam Street, West Bromwich.	Do. West Bromwich Union -	W. J. Phair, West Bromwich.	15 male and 20 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Wordsley, near Stourbridge.	Do. Stourbridge Union -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	150 male, 130 female adult defectives and 68 children.(a)

(Wolverhampton C.B.)	The Mental Wards, Poor Law Institution, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	Do.	Wolverhampton Union	Clerk to Justices, Penn Hall.	17 male and 14 female adult defectives.(a)
Suffolk (Ipswich C.B.)	Ipswich Poor Law Institution, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich.	Do.	Ipswich Union	A. J. Day, 335, Norwich Road, Ipswich.	15 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a)
Surrey (Croydon C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, Bury St. Edmunds.	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds Union	J. W. Greene, Clerk to Justices, Bury St. Edmunds.	10 male and 10 female adult defectives.
	Croydon Poor Law Institution, Queen's Road, Croydon.	Do.	Croydon Union	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.	26 adult defectives, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 3 shall be females.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, 2, Horsham Road, Dorking.	Do.	Dorking Union	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.	3 male and 12 female adult defectives.(a)
Sussex (East)	The Poor Law Institution, West Hylands, Cuckfield.	Do.	Cuckfield Union	H. J. T. McIlveen, County Hall, Lewes.	10 male and 20 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Chailey.	Do.	Lewes Union	Do.	10 male and 9 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, East Grinstead.	Do.	East Grinstead Union	Do.	2 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, The Crossways House, Hellingly.	Do.	Hailsham Union	Do.	6 adult females.(a)
	Rye Poor Law Institution, Rye Hill, Rye.	Do.	Rye Union	Do.	6 female adult defectives. Idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded.
(Hastings C.B.)	Hastings Poor Law Institution, Frederick Road, Hastings.	Do.	Hastings Union	F. G. Langham, 44a, Robertson Street, Hastings.	12 adult female defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Sussex (West)	The Poor Law Institution, Roffey, near Horsham.	The Guardians: Horsham Union	S. Thornely, 51, East Street, Horsham.	5 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Easebourne, near Midhurst.	Do. Midhurst Union	Do. do.	5 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Steyning Poor Law Institution, Kingstoneby-Sea.	Do. Steyning Union	Do. do.	5 male and 5 female adult defectives.(a)
Warwick (Coventry C.B.)	London Road Institution, Coventry.	Do. Coventry Union	S. R. Field, Leamington.	8 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Warwick.	Do. Warwick Union	J. Tibbits, Warwick	4 male and 8 female adult defectives.(a)
Westmorland	The Poor Law Institution, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.	Do. Kendal Union	H. B. Greenwood, Clerk of the Peace, Kendal.	72 defectives, consisting of 23 adult males, 21 adult females, and 28 children.(a)
	The Poor Law Institution, Bowden Hill, Chippenham.	Do. Chippenham Union	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge.	15 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
Wilts	Devizes Poor Law Institution, St. James, Devizes.	Do. Devizes Union	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.	16 female defectives. Imbeciles between the ages of 20 and 50 years.
	Pewsey Poor Law Institution, 1, Wilcot Road, Pewsey.	Do. Pewsey Union	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge.	12 adult female defectives; feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
	Trowbridge and Melksham Poor Law Institution, Semington, Trowbridge.	Do. Trowbridge and Melksham Union.	Do. do.	6 male and 24 female adult defectives.(a)

Worcester - -	Evesham Poor Law Institution Infirmary, Evesham.	Do.	Evesham Union -	C. H. Bird, Shire Hall, Worcester.	4 male and 4 female defectives.
"	The Poor Law Institution, Kidderminster.	Do.	Kidderminster Union -	Do.	20 male and 30 female adult defectives.(a)
"	The Poor Law Institution, Birmingham Road, Bromsgrove.	Do.	Bromsgrove Union -	Do.	4 male and 4 female adult defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
(Worcester C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, Tatlow Hill, Worcester.	Do.	Worcester Union -	J. L. Wood, Guildhall, Worcester.	30 male and 20 female adult defectives.(a)
(Birmingham C.B.)	Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.*	Do.	Birmingham Union -	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	80 male and 80 female defectives. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 100 children.</i>
Yorkshire: East Riding.	The Poor Law Institution, Driffeld.	Do.	Driffeld Union -	Jno. Bickersteth, County Hall, Beverley.	24 male and 18 female adult defectives.(a)
(Kingston-upon-Hull C.B.).	The Sculcoates Poor Law Institution, Beverley Road, Hull.	Do.	Sculcoates Union -	G. L. Shackles, Guildhall, Hull.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
Do.	The Poor Law Institution, Anlaby Road, Kingston-upon-Hull.	Do.	Kingston-upon-Hull Incorporation.	Do.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives.(a)
(York C.B.)	Poor Law Institution, 75, Huntington Road, York.	Do.	York Union -	H. Venn Scott, Clifford Street, York.	10 male and 20 female adult defectives. Idiot, imbecile and feeble-minded classes.
Yorkshire: North Riding.	The Poor Law Institution, Aysgarth.	Do.	Aysgarth Union -	A. Procter, 5, New Street, York.	12 female adult defectives.(a)
Yorkshire: West Riding.	The Bowling Park Institution, Bradford.	Do.	Bradford Union -	T. Gill, Bradford	10 female adult defectives.(a)
(Bradford C.B.)	The Daisy Hill Institution, Bradford.	Do.	do.	Do.	10 male adult defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.

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INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Yorkshire : West Riding—cont. (Barnsley C.B.) (Sheffield C.B.) Do.	Deanhouse Institution, Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield. The Poor Law Institution, Gawber Road, Barnsley. The Poor Law Institution, Firvale, Sheffield. Ecclesall Poor Law Institution, The Edge, Sheffield. The Settle Poor Law Institution, Giggleswick.	The Guardians : Huddersfield Union - Do. Barnsley Union - Do. Sheffield Union - Do. Ecclesall Bierlow Union - Do. Settle Union -	W. H. Coles, Wakefield. Do. do. F. B. Dingle, Sheffield. Do. do. W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	10 male and 25 female adult defectives.(a) 10 male and 10 female adult defectives.(a) 25 adult females.(a) 10 male and 15 female adult defectives.(a) 30 male and 19 female adult defectives.(a)

(a) All classes within the meaning of the Act.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of House.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derbyshire -	Newbold House, near Chesterfield.	Miss A. Mole and Miss A. E. H. Bruce -	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	18 children of either sex (imbeciles and feeble-minded). Boys under 13 years; girls under 16 years. Above these ages only with consent of the Board.
Dorset -	The Rectory, Hinton Martel, Wimborne.	Rev. A. H. Baverstock -	E. A. Ffooks, County Offices, Dorchester.	8 male patients (imbeciles and feeble-minded): harmless cases over the age of 14 years, younger cases to be received only with the consent of the Board.
Herts -	Rowley Lodge, Rowley Green, Barnet.	Miss Hilda Paetow, Miss Elsie M. Wall, and Miss Rose L. Binney.	Sir Charles E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	13 defectives of either sex. All classes within the meaning of the Act, being children under 16 years of age, except with the consent of the Board of Control, and provided each child is in all respects suitable to be in a house where the sexes are associated.
Lancashire -	Cavendish House, Woodvale, Ainsdale, near Southport. Linthal, Freshfield, Liverpool.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - Do. do. -	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool. Do. do.	42 female (imbecile and feeble-minded) patients from 3 years of age. 34 male patients from 3 to 18 years of age.
London -	St. Margaret's, 9, Priory Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4.	Miss Rose H. D. Whiting -	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.	10 female defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Middlesex -	"Arniston," 44, The Grove, Isleworth.	Miss Janet Mary Isbister and Miss Margaret Dora Isbister.	E. S. W. Hart, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	20 private patients—10 males, 10 females.
	The Gables, Upper Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	Miss F. H. Deck -	Do. do.	18 defectives of either sex: idiots and imbeciles.

CERTIFIED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of House.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Middlesex—cont.				
Sussex, East	Normansfield, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	Do. do.	140 males and females, not more than 100 of either sex at any one time.
(Brighton C.B.)	Avonhurst, Inholmes Park Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.	Miss Sarah Margaret Macdowall	H. J. T. McIlveen, County Hall, Lewes.	21 imbecile and feeble-minded boys and girls.
	Villa Maria, Kemp Town, Brighton.	Managers of the Institution	A. G. Walker, Clerk to Justices, Brighton.	12 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act from 12 years of age and upwards.
Yorkshire : West Riding.	The Grange, Altofts, Normanton.	Mrs. E. A. Howard	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	15 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients of the female sex.
	Chapelthorpe Hall, near Wakefield.	Mrs. Mallard	Do. do.	10 patients of either sex—idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded—being children up to the age of 16 years, except with the consent of the Board of Control, and provided each child is in all respects suitable to be in a house where the sexes are associated.

APPROVED HOMES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Bucks	Lynwood, Woburn Sands, Bucks.	Mrs. A. M. Pinchin	6 male defectives.
Cornwall	The Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	The Committee of the Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. E. M. S. Shaw.	26 female defectives.
Dorset	King's Gate, and Frithstow, West Moors, Wimborne, Dorset.	The Society of the Crown of Our Lord, vested at present in the name of Miss Bertha James, called the Manager. (Miss James, 10, Burton Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.)	14 female defectives, 8 at Kingsgate and 6 at Frithstow. Church of England cases only received. Ages of patients vary from 7 to 25 years. Poor Law cases received.
Essex	Gay Bowers, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford.	Mrs. Gertrude Chennells	7 patients, all of one sex. (At present only males are received.)
Flint	"Walmer" School for Blind and Blind Deaf, Rhyl.	Miss Annie Elizabeth Roberts	5 male and 8 female defectives (including infants).
Gloucester	The Royal Fort Home, Bristol.	The Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission	20 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
(Bristol C.B.)	Southend House School, Pittville, Cheltenham.	Miss Agnes King-Turner	6 male children and 10 females—private patients.
Kent	Upper Hollenden Farm, Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded, 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1.	8 male defectives.
Middlesex	Alexander House, 117, High Street, Uxbridge.	do.	24 female defectives.
	Brook House and White House Farm, Southgate, N.1.	H. Corner, M.D., and Mrs. Corner	37 defectives, of whom not more than 22 males and not more than 15 females shall be in Brook House, and not more than 9 males shall be in White House Farm. Only private patients received.
	Conifers, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	3 male (children) and 16 female private patients.
	St. Christopher's, St. Stephen's, West Ealing.	Miss Mary Catherine Beaufoy Foster	27 feeble-minded private patients—17 boys and 10 girls.

APPROVED HOMES—*continued.*

County.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Middlesex— <i>cont.</i>	Trematon, Broom Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	18 male private patients.
Norfolk - - -	The Otleys, Seething, Norwich.	Miss S. A. Huntly - - -	23 female defectives.
Northumberland -	The Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	Committee of six Ladies - - -	16 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Sussex - - - (Hastings C.B.)	St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Mrs. Jennie Meiklejon - - -	34 females and 8 males.
Yorkshire : North Riding.	The Mount, Whitby - - -	Mrs. A. E. Priestly - - -	12 defective children of either sex (private patients).

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